

# THE TIMES

The politics of moderation: Sir Keith Joseph, p 16

## Dr Owen Foreign Secretary at 38: Mrs Hart returns to Cabinet

Dr Owen, who deputized for Mr Crosland during his illness, becomes Foreign Secretary in the Government caused by Mr Crosland's death. At 38, Dr Owen is the youngest man to hold the office since Sir Anthony Eden (Lord Avon). Mr Healey is to stay as Chancellor and joined in the Cabinet by Mr Joel Barnett, Chief

Secretary to the Treasury, who will have responsibility for all public spending matters. Mrs Judith Hart returns to the Cabinet as Minister of State for Overseas Development. She was the minister in the Wilson Administration. Mr Frank Judd moves from that post to become Minister of State at the Foreign Office.



Dr Owen



Mrs Hart



Mr Healey



Mr Barnett



Mr Judd

## Mr Barnett in Cabinet with spending responsibility

Woodward Owen became the Foreign Secretary late Anthony Eden (Lord Avon) was in 1958 when the then announced late the successor to Mr. rosland. or Plymouth, Devon- ven, a medical prac- ce Minister of the Foreign Office, al responsibility for affairs. In October, an ardent European pointment is a sign laghan's recognition portance of Euro- ring the residue of nths during which Kingdom will com- presidency of the Ministers of the EEC. does not mean that in regards Dr Owen, as a temporary It is an appointment nt as any other in Irrespective of the Dr Owen thereby youngest Cabinet the top rank of a erment since Sir on was appointed

President of the Board of Trade by Clement Attlee. Dr Owen has had almost as much time as Mr Crosland to familiarize himself with European affairs at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, as number two, and beyond that he brings a more fervent Europeanism to his new duties. In the event Mr Callaghan decided to be bold. He has chosen an extremely young man for one of the key posts in the Cabinet, and he will rank in fifth place in the Cabinet list, preceded only by the Prime Minister, the Lord President of the Council (Mr Foot), the Lord Chancellor (Lord Elwyn-Jones), and the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr Healey). He takes precedence over Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, who is now sixth in Cabinet rankings. Clearly Mr Healey now has to wait a long time before he escapes from the dilemmas of the Treasury, and the natural home at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. But Mr Callaghan had little or no choice. Mr Healey is in the middle of preparing a crucial Budget for March 29 and nego-

tiating a new bargain with the TUC for a third year of pay policy. Mr Callaghan has, therefore, been obliged to leave Mr Healey where he is. But he has made a change in the Treasury team and thereby increased the Cabinet from 23 members to 24. Mr Joel Barnett, the Chief Secretary, Treasury, who is responsible for public expenditure, has been promoted to Cabinet rank, and thereby Mr Healey has essentially been left with the cardinal tasks of the Budget and pay policy. Mr Callaghan, who before he became Prime Minister was often exceedingly cautious in consulting party and outside opinion, has undoubtedly set

out to show his strength by appointing an uncommonly young man to what the Western world will regard as a key post. The choice of Dr Owen is deliberately intended to bring younger blood into Labour's top councils at a time when the loss of Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr Crosland is beginning to be felt. Dr Owen has been an MP since 1966. As a general practitioner he became Minister of State at the Department of Health and Social Security, under Sir Harold Wilson, in 1974, and has been at the Foreign Office, largely on the strength of his Europeanist commitment, for the past few months. He has become well estab-

lished and popular in EEC circles, and will not be unknown or unvalued when he takes the chair at the EEC Council of Ministers up to the end of June. Mr Callaghan's remaining appointments are fairly orthodox. Mr Frank Judd, who becomes Minister of State and number two at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, has an almost family commitment to foreign affairs. He has been a member of the Labour delegation to the principal European organizations, and has a well deserved reputation for Commonwealth concern. Mrs Hart, who returns to Overseas Development as Minister of State, succeeding Mr Judd, has presumably been recalled by Mr Callaghan because of her wide experience of national executive committee of the Labour Party and in Labour politics generally. In contriving the minimum of changes within the Cabinet Mr Callaghan must partly have had in mind the statement on the national executive committee of the Labour Party and in Labour politics generally. The announcement of the changes made last night were reported to the Queen for approval.

## refused free crests charge

Tender Reportists and a former in Britain prison, after being refused ges under the Offi- Act. During the ation a Special icer said further ght be made and 2 arrested. aged 33, a former the Royal Signals, ith communicating formation to Crispin d 31, and Duncan ed 24, both journa- address in Muswell ondon, last Friday, esterday's hearing, enham magistrates, n, at which report- ions were lifted, pt Harold Nicholas, police investigation, rmation was of "a classified nature", men were charged ion two of the reit Act, 1911. Mr Silkin, QC the neral, had not yet ession for a prose- id he opposed bail e men because the e very serious. The as highly classified umber of inquiries ade. He said that ere released they at the offence. d by Mr Bernard d Mr Campbell, Mr id the maximum er the Act was two ce officer agreed Campbell had no o anything with e because he was asked if Mr Camp- interfere with in- not stand trial. Mr d: "My impression e remarks made e me feel certain ger of a reputation uce." nted out to him that ould keep the de- surveillance but he aid he could not o police operations. am Nash, for the defendants, asked s if searches at the r Aubrey, Mr Berry d on page 2, col 1

## PLO issue blocks path to Middle East talks

No progress has been made on the key issue of Palestinian representation at a Middle East peace conference, Mr. Vance, the American Secretary of State, acknowledged this yesterday at the end of his six-nation tour of the region. Both Israelis and Arabs were willing to return to Geneva if the status

## Work at Leyland may stop in two days

By R. W. Shakespeare As British Leyland plants reopened yesterday after the weekend it became clear that the company has little hope of avoiding a progressive shut-down of all of its car assembly and flexible operations because of the toolroom workers' dispute. This would make more than 30,000 workers idle, and huge production losses to those which have already been running at more than £12m a day over the past two weeks, and further curtail the Government over how the future strength of Leyland is to be guaranteed and its development and reorganization programme carried out. Equally worrying for the Government is the fact that the present trouble in Leyland represents what could well be the first of many militant demonstrations in various industrial sectors for a much more flexible wage strategy, as well as the Government's prospect of keeping any operations going beyond the next day or two. Leyland has promised a 'tentative' action to try to resolve the dispute. But the company will not negotiate with the unofficial shop stewards' group. Mr Hubb Scanton, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, to which the strikers belong, has demanded an end to the strike. Meanwhile, more than 350 nightshift workers in the Ford body plant at Dagenham who have been on strike for a week decided yesterday to return to work. The dispute was over the dismissal of a man who was alleged to have struck a foreman. Ford is recalling 2,300 men laid off.

## Churchmen accused by President Amin of 'campaign of lies'

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, Feb 21 President Amin of Uganda reacted angrily today to the storm of criticism that has followed the death of Dr Janani Luwum, the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda and two Cabinet ministers. In a telegram to the Organization of African Unity he accused Canon Burgess Carr, general secretary of the All-Africa Conference of Churches, of mounting a campaign of lies and "Zionist propaganda" against his country. Canon Carr, who last week said the Archbishop's death was "murder by the Ugandan security forces", was described by President Amin today as a "microphone for Zionism" and "in the same category as Vorster and Smith". [A Reuters message from Nairobi, quoting Uganda Radio, said President Amin included the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Coggan, in his retort. Both the Prime of the Anglican Church and Canon Carr were involved in the sinister plan to cause chaos in Uganda", the Ugandan leader said. "That is why they were disappointed when their plan failed and are at present at the centre of the anti-Uganda propaganda." Uganda was calm, the telegram to the OAU said. Any country was welcome to send a delegation to see for themselves the situation there. Delegates attending this week's meeting of the Council of the African, Caribbean and Pacific states in Kampala would be able to see how calm conditions were. But a "dangerous situation" had arisen when a group of desperate men entered the country recently with arms to carry out widespread killings. Church sources here said reports that two Anglican bishops in Uganda had been killed were not true. Newspaper reports had suggested that the Right Rev Benoni Ogwal, Bishop of northern Uganda, and the Right Rev Yona Okot, Bishop of Bukedi, eastern Uganda, were dead. There was no ground for such reports, the sources said. Coggan said: President Amin should not be allowed to attend the Queen's jubilee celebrations in June, Dr Coggan said yesterday. "My personal feelings are that he should not be allowed in."

## Maths for millions in new basic tests

By Philip Howard Five people have the following weekly wages: £20, £25, £25, £25, £30. What is the average wage? Express the smallest wage as a fraction of the largest. That is not a nice calculation about differentials or phases three of the income policy, but a specimen question that the Institute of Mathematics thinks that most people in this country ought to be able to answer without difficulty by the time they are 15. Influential voices, including that of the Prime Minister at Oxford, have lately been suggesting that schoolchildren's grasp of basic skills has been deteriorating and needs to be reinforced. Few Britons have ever spoken mathematics like a native. But there is a suspicion abroad that too many recent school-leavers cannot count to 28 each month without getting into trouble. Accordingly the Institute of Mathematics and its Applications is urging the establishment of a national test of basic mathematical skills of schoolchildren. There has been discussion of whether there should be a variety of tests for different ages and ability ranges. In the institute's view a single test of basic skills should be taken by all pupils at the end of their penultimate year of compulsory schooling, although it does not rule out the possibility of assessment at earlier stages. A committee of teachers under the chairmanship of Mr B. T. Bellis, Headmaster of The Leys School, Cambridge, has devised a selection of specimen questions. They are intended as an indication of the mathematical skills that most of the population should have mastered before leaving school, and not as a sample test paper. The institute is making no proposal yet about the style of the examination, for example, whether or not it should be a "multi-choice" paper designed to be marked by computer. The 20 sample questions involve addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, fractions, decimals, and averages, and simple problems to exercise these different branches of arithmetic. The Institute of Mathematics expects most pupils to get most of them right, many of them taking three quarters of an hour, and bright, numerate children about a quarter of an hour to answer the questions. Readers of The Times of a competitive or masochistic bent are today given the opportunity to test themselves against what the Institute of Mathematics considers ought to be an acceptable national standard of basic skills in school mathematics. Do not write upon both sides of the paper at once. Do not dip your pencil in the marmalade. Do not spoil the crossword. You have 15 minutes starting from now. Turn to page 4. The test, page 4

## MPs seek ban on visit by Ugandan leader

By Hugh Noyes Westminster The Government is under increasing pressure to prevent President Amin of Uganda from attending the Commonwealth Conference in June. From both sides of the Commons, MPs are demanding a statement on the Government's reported attitude that it is powerless to act. Yesterday there were signs that an international boycott of Uganda may be in prospect. Mr Judd, Minister for Overseas Development, told the Commons that the Government was "in a question" of any EEC ministers attending the Lomé Convention which opens in Kampala tomorrow. From the Conservative front bench, Mr Peter Tapscott (Hornsea) urged a review of Commonwealth aid to Uganda under the Lomé Convention. Mr Judd replied that Community aid was a matter for the EEC countries as a whole, but this would be kept under close review with Britain's partners. Behind the protests is the deep concern of MPs that if President Amin should arrive in Britain in advance of the Commonwealth Conference, protocol might require him to be invited by Buckingham Palace to the silver jubilee thanksgiving service in St Pauls Cathedral on June 7, the day before the conference opens. The service will be attended by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. In view of the mysterious death and rapid burial of the Anglican Archbishop of Uganda, Dr Janani Luwum, many MPs consider that the presence of the Ugandan leader in the cathedral would be a grave affront and would create a national outcry. The Government's embarrassment was clear last week when Mr Greville Janner (Labour, Leicester, West) asked Mr Foot, Leader of the House, if he could give a positive assurance that President Amin would not be allowed into the country. Yesterday, two motions appeared on the Order Paper. One, in the names of a number of Tory MPs, declared that the House would not welcome the appearance of President Amin at the Commonwealth Conference. Another, under the heading of "Ugandan Atrocities", in the name of Mr Geoffrey Finsberg (Conservative, Camden, Hampstead) urged that President Amin should be declared an undesirable immigrant and not admitted to the United Kingdom. It called on the Organization of African Unity to expel Uganda immediately. Parliamentary report, page 8

## Paris flood alert

Paris, Feb 21.—All traffic on the Seine was halted today as it rose almost to overflow level. In north-western France, rain-swollen rivers have left two dead and another two missing.—AP.

## Industrial output on higher trend

Provisional Government figures show that the economy strengthened in the fourth quarter of last year although the overall rise in national output between 1975 and 1976 was only 1 per cent. Industrial production rose in the fourth quarter by more than 5 per cent compared with the annual rate of expansion of 4 per cent for the whole economy. Page 19

## Argentina 'reign of torture'

Details of torture allegedly used by Argentine police have been given in Geneva by the Argentine Commission for Human Rights. It claims that in 11 months of military rule, 2,300 people have been killed and another 20,000 have "disappeared". Page 6

## Heath blame for his successors

Mr Edward Heath has criticized Sir Harold Wilson and Mr Callaghan for dropping the six-monthly reviews of general and monetary policy carried out by the Central Policy Review Staff. He also says that the Treasury should be dismantled. Page 2

## Derby County want Clough

Derby County want Brian Clough to return to them as manager, and negotiations have begun. Clough, former manager of Nottingham Forest, left Derby four years ago after a disagreement with the club's directors. Page 11

## Fittleton officer court martialled

The commanding officer of the minesweeper Fittleton, which crashed and sank with the loss of 12 lives in the North Sea last September, faced a court martial at Portsmouth. Lieutenant-Commander Peter Paget denied four charges. Page 3

## Bread strike: The Bakers' Union is calling 17,000 workers out on strike from Sunday in support of a pay demand

Italy: Escaped convict surrenders to police after holding family of five at gunpoint for 16 hours. Washington: The United States defence budget will be cut by \$2,700m next year. Great Yarmouth: A two-page Special Report on the town's changing economy. 14, 15

## Smith reed

Smith, aged 60, a key figure in the Poulson affair, is released from prison after 11 months. He was jailed at an Court in April, six years for corruption. His release is said to be a surprise. His family

## TUC backs Post Office union's court action over ban on South African mail

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor TUC leaders decided yesterday to back the Union of Post Office Workers in an appeal to the House of Lords over what the unions see as a curtailment of the right to strike. The case arises from the decision of the Court of Appeal to grant an interim injunction to an individual, Mr John Gouriet, of the National Association for Freedom, prohibiting postal workers from halting mail and telecommunication links with South Africa. The decision of the TUC Finance and General Purposes Committee (often known as its "inner cabinet") yesterday was to back the union in principle, but it is almost certain that TUC funds will be forthcoming to finance a legal action that the unions regard as a fundamental defence of their right to strike. The Post Office workers are likely to be joined by the Post Office Engineering Union in their appeal to the Lords over the issue of industrial action, because Mr Silkin, QC, the Attorney General, is expected to confine his arguments to the constitutional controversy of whether his decision in such cases of individual application on matters of great political sensitivity is final. From the unions' point of view a critical point of industrial relations has been raised: whether the right to strike has been curtailed by Mr Gouriet's private approach to the Court of Appeal under the Post Office Act 1953, which forbids tampering with the mails. Until the National Association for Freedom won its interim injunction preventing postal workers from cutting communications with South Africa as part of an international trade union boycott against apartheid, the Union of Post Office Workers and the Post Office Engineering Union believed they enjoyed the same freedom to take industrial action as other unions in the public sector. Postal workers staged the longest postwar stoppage in the nationalized industries in 1974, when they stayed out for nine weeks in an unsuccessful attempt to break the Heath government's "informal" income policy. The TUC has taken counsel's opinion on the Court of Appeal's recent ruling, and the unions are convinced that it raises issues as fundamental as the Rookes v Barnard case and other precedents making judgments that restricted their freedom. A senior union leader said it had invented some "totally novel" concepts of law that left the unions gasping.

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Mr. Bernard Weiss, 51, 22nd St., New York, N.Y., said he was in New York on the night of the shooting. He said he was in the room with the victim and saw him being taken away. He said he was in the room with the victim and saw him being taken away. He said he was in the room with the victim and saw him being taken away.



Address: \_\_\_\_\_



## HOME NEWS

# Twenty mathematical questions school-leavers are expected to get right first time

Mr B. T. Bellis, Headmaster of The Leys School, Cambridge, and chairman of a committee of teachers that has devised 20 specimen questions to achieve a national standard of basic skills in school mathematics, denied yesterday that the intention was to make the test the main determinant of the syllabus.

What was seen as an acceptable standard of proficiency for most pupils of school-leaving age would be achieved by some at the age of nine or 10, he said. Many interesting topics in mathematics that were accessible even to the least able were not included in the "essential minimum" and it would be wrong to compel some pupils to spend five years in secondary schools practising only basic skills.

Much of the value of those skills lay in the use made of them. It was, therefore, not sufficient to test basic skills in isolation. The aim was, rather, to encourage understanding of the common applications of such skills, and that should be reflected in the test.

But even if a question required only a few sentences to describe the "problem", however simple, it became a test of comprehension as well as of mathematical skill. The chronological and "reading" ages of pupils must be taken into account in the presentation of questions; as many as possible should appear in the form in which they would be encountered in everyday life.

"It is clear that there will be differing opinions as to what should be included in the list of basic skills," Mr Bellis said. "The availability of cheap electronic calculators reduces the need to practise complicated arithmetical calculations, but it is still necessary to understand the processes involved, and this understanding can be tested through simple examples."

The committee did not know what proportion of school-leavers could answer the kind of questions it had in mind, but they indicated "what we ought to be able to expect of the majority of the population". They were intended to be straightforward, they seem easy (even too easy), it is because the majority of pupils are expected to get most of them right.

Although schools should not spend all their time teaching basic skills in mathematics, "we are not convinced that all schools concentrate on them sufficiently at present", Mr Bellis said. "The success, or otherwise, of pupils would naturally reflect on the school concerned."

Schools should not be castigated for poor performance, but with a change of emphasis it was hoped progress could be made. There might, however, also be indications of a need for additional teachers or for further training of those without the necessary mathematical background.

The proposed questions are as follows:

1.  $534 + 394 =$
2. Complete the following by writing in the equivalent fractions: (a)  $0.25 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$ ; (b)  $50\% = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$ ; (c)  $0.1 = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$ ; (d)  $5\% = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$
3.  $21.65 - 18.09 =$
4.  $18.56 \times 7 =$
5. Estimate the value of  $708 \div 31$  to the nearest 10.
6. Shade in the fraction

(a)  $\frac{3}{4}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{8}$

(c)  $\frac{1}{3}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{10}$

7. What is cost of ten 8p stamps?

8. Cinema

Stalls 45p. Circle 65p. No half price.

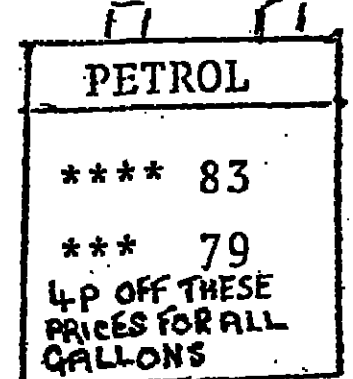
What would it cost for a family of four to go to the cinema? (a) in the stalls; (b) in the circle; (c) How much does the whole family save if they go to the circle?

9. The table shows the times of trains between Ribchester and London.

(a) What is the latest train that I can catch from Ribchester to arrive in London before 3.30 pm?

(b) At what time does the fastest train shown on this timetable leave Ribchester? At what time does the slowest train leave Ribchester? (c) How long does the 11.59 from Ribchester take to get to London? (to nearest 3 hours).

10. How many complete gallons for 557 (a) 4-star; (b) 3-star.



11. John paid £2.52 for seven large tins of dog food. How much were they each?

12. The rent of a house is £9.80 a week. To the nearest £100, how much is this a year?

13. The numbers above show four motorways. It is 20 miles from exit nine to exit 12 and seven miles from exit 11 to exit 12. Exit 10 is halfway from exit nine to exit 11. How far is it from exit nine to exit 10?

14. A cheque is made out for seven hundred and two pounds and forty-three pence. Write this amount in figures.

15. Given that  $23 \times 51 = 1,173$ , write down the values of (a)  $2.3 \times 5.1$ ; (b)  $2,300 \times 510$ ; (c)  $0.23 \times 0.51$ .

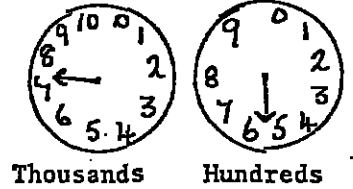
16. A small jar of cleaner (containing 100 grams) costs 25p; a large jar (containing 250 grams) costs 60p. What is the saving if I

buy two large packs instead of buying the same amount in small jars?

17. Five people have the following wages: £10, £20.45, £25.62, £35.50, £40. (a) What is the average wage? (b) Express the smallest wage as a fraction of the largest.

18. A bedroom suite is in a sale, where everything is "20% off". The normal price is £225. What is the sale price? If you paid a deposit of £3, how many months would it take to pay off the rest at £10 a month?

19. This chart shows the number of cars unsold by a salesman in one week. (a) How many did he sell on his best day? (b) The garage is closed on one day each week. Which day is this? (c) He was paid £10 for each car sold. How much was he paid altogether?



20. These dials show the number of gallons of liquid in a factory storage tank. Find the number of gallons used in the day. Morning reading: ..... gallons; evening reading: ..... gallons; amount used in a day: ..... gallons. If this amount was used each day, how long would the liquid left in the tank last?

21. Morning

Thousands Hundreds Tens Units

22. Evening

Thousands Hundreds Tens Units

23. The table shows the times of trains between Ribchester and London.

(a) What is the latest train that I can catch from Ribchester to arrive in London before 3.30 pm?

(b) At what time does the fastest train shown on this timetable leave Ribchester? At what time does the slowest train leave Ribchester? (c) How long does the 11.59 from Ribchester take to get to London? (to nearest 3 hours).

24. Mr Bourke's lorry lies in the "uranium corridor" north of Stromness. It is pleasant countryside rising to the dramatic cliffs at Yesnaby where the Atlantic tears at the edge of Orkney.

Mr Ritch and his neighbours are uneasy about the possibility that their land might be used for the storage of uranium. He said: "It is something we simply do not know about. Ask me about farming and I can give you an answer. Ask me about uranium and I can only guess. No one has really explained about it but I reckon the stuff is there they will take it away, whatever we say."

The application from the South of Scotland Electricity Board to drill 11 test boreholes on the land will be considered today by the Orkney Islands Council. It is likely to support the decision by the council's planning committee to refuse the application, arguing that since Orkney could never countenance large scale mining there is little point in testing the ground.

Since the preliminary tests put the concentration at about one ton of ore to eight of rock it would seem most economic to process the uranium on Orkney.

People talk about a huge open-pit mine running the seven miles of the corridor and spreading lethal dust over the land and people of Stromness. No one wants uranium mines on their doorstep.

Next question, if the council resists the electricity board, will be whether the Government takes over the land.

Some farmers complain about the manner in which the board acquired permission to drill the landowners. Some signed a document and only later realized they had given the board the sole right within seven years to acquire the land and extract uranium.

Others took legal advice but even so, they felt that if the Government wanted the land they would take it anyway.

Others among Orkney's 17,500 islanders are also hostile. Recently they accepted without complaint the role of terminal for a fifth of Britain's oil supplies coming from the Piper field in the North Sea.

Mr Graeme Lapsley, Orkney Island Council's chief executive, said: "We were a flourishing and stable local community without any of these new industries. Unemployment was very low and the situation good in the traditional occupations of farming, hawking and distilling. Quite frankly, we felt that oil was a development which could be controlled, whereas uranium is an altogether unknown quantity."

The electricity board says its plans were painstakingly explained to everyone involved. It is seeking uranium for its two nuclear power stations, and is negotiating the right to explore in two other Scottish locations.

Its greatest future uranium requirement is likely to be about 1,000 tons a year, although the Department of Energy says that in the 1980s demand will be considerably ahead of the discovery rate.

In that light Orkney is not hopeful that protests by islanders and councilors will exceed pressure to provide uranium for the national power supply if the deposits are viable. Nor are the islanders optimistic that ignoring their deeply hidden wealth will be a way of protecting it.

Mr Anthony Morris, the York Coroner, was told at an inquest last week that the trainee, Miss Debra Trantles, aged 18, of Gower Road, York, failed to tell her superiors at Knavesmire Nursing Home that a woman, aged 92, had fallen from a lavatory while in her care. The woman broke her thigh and was said to have died as a result.

Miss Trantles said she had intended to tell someone about the fall but it had slipped her mind. The coroner said anyone with "half a grain of intelligence" would have reported the fall.

Mr Rosamond called for a re-examination of coroners' powers. He said coroners appeared to be above the law and free to commit character assassination.

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## Lodger and fiancée get life jail for murder

From Our Correspondent St Albans

Terence Lammie, aged 39, and his fiancée, Eileen Bailey, also aged 39 and mother of nine children, were jailed at St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday, for life for murdering Miss Bertha Baridon, aged 91, his landlady.

The jury found the couple guilty of murder and Mr Lammie guilty of a further charge of attempted murder.

Mr Barry Hudson, QC, for the prosecution, said the couple, of Sleeps Hyde, Stevenage, had plotted the woman's death after she had changed her will so that almost her entire estate would go to Mr Lammie.

The estate comprised her detached house in Brampton Park Road, Hitchin, and cash savings including £9,000 in a building society.

He said the couple killed Miss Baridon, a Swiss-born retired dressmaker, by first giving her an overdose of drugs in her Ovaltine and then smothering her with a pillow as she lay unconscious. Such had been the couple's greed that they could not wait for her to die naturally even though she had a heart ailment.

The couple, who until then were penniless, planned a new life in Australia. They had got engaged only 12 hours before the murdered landlady and the next day Mr Lammie bought a £125 engagement ring.

They were given away two months after Miss Baridon's cremation with the money "almost in their pockets", counsel said. The boy friend of Mrs Bailey's daughter, Leslie, went to Stevenage police station and told detectives how the couple were "admitting" that they had killed Miss Baridon.

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## In brief

### Fine for selling beer on credit

Santam Singh, aged 36, a licensee of Well Lane, Wednesfield, Staffordshire, was fined £5 by the Wolverhampton magistrates yesterday for selling beer on credit.

Chief Inspector Kenneth Buncle, for the prosecution, said: "If you purchase intoxicating liquor and drink it on the premises it has to be paid for at the time."

### Girl murder charge

Peter Colin Hunter, aged 26, married, of Paradise Road, Downham Market, Norfolk, was remanded in custody for eight days by King's Lynn magistrates yesterday, accused of the murder of Heidi Reddin, aged 14.

### King Khaled improves

The condition of King Khaled of Saudi Arabia was said to be very satisfactory in the Wellington Hospital, London, yesterday, after a recent hip operation.

### Minster staff in union

Thirteen members of the indoor staff of York Minster, including six vergers, have joined the Transport and General Workers' Union. The head verger is shop steward.

### Fall near live rail

Mrs Carol Oldham, aged 23, of Browning Road, Wallasey, was treated for shock yesterday after falling near the power rail of the Mersey underground at Wallasey Village station.

### Caretakers strike

Eighty schools in Swansea were unable to open yesterday because of a strike by caretakers in protest against a new appointment.

### Rail service cut

Through services on the London-Hastings main railway line were halted yesterday by a landslide at Wadhurst, East Sussex. They are expected to resume on Thursday.

### 650 birds destroyed

About 650 oil-covered birds found in an area of Farborough Road, Humber, during the weekend have had to be destroyed.

## Heavy cost for driver who ran

When Thomas Bourke, aged 21, a lorry driver, was seen tipping rubbish on Barnet council property he was chased by the site foreman and the police but the handbrake that followed cost him £1,400 at Hendon Magistrates Court London, yesterday.

After driving his 11-ton lorry across pavements, Mr Bourke, of Warrender Road, Upper Holloway, London, found his path blocked. He abandoned the lorry and ran off. David Taylor said, but the handbrake was not set; the lorry rolled back into the police van, pushing it on to the pavement. It knocked down two walls of a private garage and damaged a Mini parked inside, and then through a fence surrounding an electricity substation.

Mr Bourke pleaded guilty to abandoning a quantity of topsoil without permission at Cophall stadium, Mill Hill; driving dangerously; having no insurance, no licence; failing to stop the engine and set the handbrake; damaging a garage and a Mini; and damaging fencing.

He was fined £225 and ordered to pay £1,000 compensation for the garage and £175 for damage to the car. He was disqualified from driving for a year.

## Cuts 'will mean poor children missing school'

By a Staff Reporter

Proposed cuts in Leicester-shire's school clothing last year will greatly increase the number of children unable to go to school because they have no clothes or shoes, an open letter of complaint to the council from the Child Poverty Action Group says.

The council plans to spend £45,000 on clothing grants next year, less than half this year's sum. But the action group says the number of needy cases has risen by more than a third since November no money has been left for families needing grants.

The council will vote tomorrow on the cuts.

## Dog's new life

Margaret, a five-month-old mongrel chosen from 500 strays at The Dog's Home, Battersea, by Shaikh Sultan al Dhari flew from Heathrow airport yesterday to live in her new master's palace at Abu Dhabi.

He says "resource sharing" might produce a part solution to unemployment, observing that teachers with second-class honours degrees are paid a starting salary of just under £2,000, compared with an average of £2,500 to £2,600 earned by their fellows elsewhere.

Had it been possible for them to employ as teachers at this salary £2,600, five new teachers could have been recruited and paid for every four who have actually been employed.

Mr Holloway says that suggestions that more school-leavers should study science and technology, and that that would help to lessen the nation's predicament, do not take account of international comparisons which suggest that Britain is already, in relation to the size of population, producing as many scientists and engineers as other Western nations.

A survey conducted among students who graduated at Manchester University and became available for teaching employment last year showed that in mid-September just under 15 per cent had been unable to find jobs. For students who obtained degrees through colleges associated with the university the figure was 20 per cent.

fee, which sustained its independence. Advertising at a sports venue was accepted as part of the scene, provided it was reasonably permanent, but resisted when placed on participants: "We have said this because it seems to be the only line which we can draw and easily hold."

The history of exploitation by commercial interests gave no encouragement that they would show restraint of their own accord. Unless broadcasters and organizers of sports combined to regulate the application of

## Islanders fear that uranium-bearing land will be taken regardless of their wishes

Regional report

Ronald Faux

Orkney

would seem most economic to process the uranium on Orkney.

People talk about a huge open-pit mine running the seven miles of the corridor and spreading lethal dust over the land and people of Stromness. No one wants uranium mines on their doorstep.

Next question, if the council resists the electricity board, will be whether the Government takes over the land



Rolls-Royce  
and Bentley dis



## Today Rolls-Royce has a new Shadow

The new Silver Shadow II. Rather more than 2000 changes distinguish it from the original Silver Shadow of 1965. Many are modifications in detail introduced unobtrusively over the years.

But the major improvements introduced today set the Shadow II a Mark apart. They are the unique Rolls-Royce two-level automatic air-conditioning, rack-and-pinion steering, modified front suspension, a re-designed fascia, front anti-lift panel, wrap-around bumpers and a new twin exhaust system.

So much for the substance. Now come with us a little more deeply into the Shadow.

It is seventy years since a motoring journalist coined the phrase 'the best car in the world'. A description few Rolls-Royce owners would care to question.

Partly because the harmonious balance of safety, silence, smoothness, speed, comfort and distinction it provides remains unique.

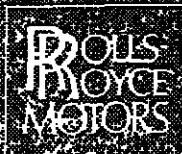
Partly because these qualities are not transitory; they are a long-term asset. More than half of the Rolls-Royce motor cars ever made are still on the road.

But most of all because a Rolls-Royce continues to represent the ultimate in engineering, in materials and in workmanship. It is still built individually and largely by hand by craftsmen who take personal responsibility for every operation they perform. And every owner has the opportunity to express his personal preferences. No Shadow has an identical twin; not even another Silver Shadow.

At the same time, the Shadow II is a considerable achievement in advanced engineering.

Some examples. An alloy V-8 engine - the power plants of grand prix cars are made of the same materials in much the same way. A dual braking system that provides effective stopping power on all four wheels should one circuit fail. A self-levelling suspension system so sensitive that it compensates progressively for the use of fuel. An ultra-sophisticated electrical system that replaces many mechanical linkages. Even the speedometer (it reads to 999,999 miles!) is now electronic; accuracy and reliability are improved and the last possible source of mechanical noise in the instrument system vanishes with the speedometer cable.

There will never be a better day than this to take the first step from the shadows towards the Shadow. From today, your local Rolls-Royce Appointed Distributor can arrange for you to inspect and test drive the new Silver Shadow II. If you do not know him, already he is listed on the facing page.



Makers of the best car in the world.

The traditional Rolls-Royce mascot, radiator grill and badge are registered Trade Marks.







## ce prospects bring ension within stinian leadership

**Fisk** But when the Palestine National Council, the Parliament in exile, meets in Cairo on March 12 to decide its policy at Geneva and its attitude towards a future Palestinian state, Mr Salah Khalaf, Mr Arafat's deputy and one of his closest supporters, will find himself in trouble and may well be replaced.

Mr Khalaf, an outspoken leftist radical better known as Abu Iyad, was military commander during the Lebanese war. He is blamed by the Syrians for the war and the Syrians, who are packing the enlarged National Council with their own supporters, regard him as the most dispensable of the PLO leadership.

Mr Khalaf made some of the most provocative statements on the leftist side during the civil war. When the beleaguered Christian forces turned the port of Jounieh into their temporary headquarters, he uttered the memorable phrase "The road to Palestine passes through Jounieh".

During the council's deliberations, the Syrians are relying on Zuhair Mohsen, whose Saiga guerrilla group works for the Damascus Government. He is likely to be the man to demand Mr Khalaf's dismissal and he will be backed by Mr Abdul Mohsen (Abu Maiter), the PLO's official spokesman and a former Syrian Baathist.

## Choice of 'liberty or slavery' for India

**From Kuldeep Nayar  
Delhi, Feb 21**

The Congress for Democracy, a party founded by Mr Jagjivan Ram, is appealing to the people "to be fearless and vote with clear conscience". In its election manifesto released here today it pledges the restoration of all democratic rights, an end to the emergency and the repeal of arbitrary laws.

In the economic field, it advocates curbs on the monopolies and promises of fixed prices for essential commodities and fair prices for farmers. The full participation of workers in industry, completion of speedy land reforms, and homes and sites for homes for both the rural and urban populations, are among other pledges.

"You are face to face with life and death, liberty and slavery, people's India and society or rule by a caucus", the manifesto declares. "The coming election provides the last opportunity to revert back to the democratic way of life bequeathed to us by the father of the nation (Mahatma Gandhi)."

"If this occasion is lost, if we fail to discharge our obligation correctly, a dark night shall descend on our people which will continue for decades to come."

Delhi, Feb 21.—Congress for Democracy (CFD), is fielding 52 candidates for the 542 seats in the Lower House. It was



Mr Jayaprakash Narayan addresses a Calcutta rally of the opposition Janata party.

formed earlier this month by dissidents from the Congress Party headed by Mr Ram, who was Agriculture Minister and Mrs Gandhi's most senior colleague until he defected.

Today was the last day for the withdrawal of candidates. The Janata Party would contest 71 seats in Uttar Pradesh, Mr Surendra Mohan, its secretary-general, said, leaving only 12 for the CFD instead of the 20 originally agreed. They had named common candidates for the two remaining seats.

## Kerala Communists' allies need not be friends

**From William Frankel  
Cochin, Kerala, Feb 21**

The state of Kerala in the deep south of India sends 20 representatives to the Lok Sabha. It has more parties than any other Indian state, for reasons closer to personal power politics than political beliefs. When nominations closed on Thursday, there were 120 candidates for the 20 seats, though some will undoubtedly withdraw.

This is lush agricultural country. It grows rice, tea, coconut, pepper and exports them from the developing port of Cochin which is the hope for a prosperous future.

It is already hot and humid, especially in the urban areas where the concentration of population is high—in old Cochin, the highest in India. Life is hard but leisurely in these tropical parts and the only person in a hurry seems to be the rich who are unwilling to lose his momentum.

Unemployment is a long standing problem and accounts for the success of the Communists here. This is the only state in India with a Communist Chief Minister, Mr Achutha Menon, leader of the Kerala Communist Party of India (CPI).

His predecessor was also a Communist, Mr E. M. S. Namboodiripad, who heads the second Communist Party which is Marxist. The CPI is Moscow-oriented while the CPM, closer to China, stands for the purity of the Marxist-Leninist teachings.

In this state, the CPI is allied for electoral purposes with Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party; in some other states it has aligned itself with the opposition while in yet others it is going it alone. The rationale given by CPI leaders for this bewildering conflict of alliances is that the party will join hands with those parties which they consider are fighting reaction.

The CPI in Kerala has formed an electoral front with Janata, the main line-up of the opposition led by Mr Morarji Desai. The dilemma is that allies do not have to be friends, but enemies of the same enemy.

The most interesting candidate in this state is Mr George Verghese, who has been nominated for his home town. Though born in Kerala, he has lived here so little as to be unable to speak the local Malayalam dialect, which may

be a disadvantage. He was for some time Mrs Gandhi's press adviser and resigned to become editor of the *Hindustan Times*, from which he was ousted when he began to oppose the Prime Minister's policies. He is standing as an independent but is supported by the opposition parties.

Slogans are already appearing on walls. Where the local party activist has not yet thought of a slogan, he has scrawled "Booked for..." with the party's initials.

Judging from the slogans and speeches here Congress supporters are pushing the party's record in office and the stability they offer, while the opposition concentrates on attacking the emergency and Mr Sanjay Gandhi.

"Sanjayane Vanda" (We don't want Sanjay) is a popular inscription. The prime Minister's son, by the way, has never visited here. The Chief Minister said he would refuse to receive him and so he did not come.

But this is a long way from Delhi and the masses here are less interested in these remote subjects than with high prices and continuing unemployment.

This is the state which claims 70 per cent literacy and the highest concentration of Christians. Both sides are well-organized and the election is likely to be fairly conducted.

With its large funds, the Congress Party will be able to provide cars to bring voters to the poll, but only in those areas where its voters live. It is well aware of the canny voter who drives in a Congress car but votes for the opposition. In many areas where the distance is too great to make walking popular, getting voters to the polling station will determine the result.

The opposition here is more united than at the election in 1971 and partly compensates for its lack of resources by enterprise. One candidate who has been mayor of Cochin for 25 years and left the Congress Party in 1972 after 44 years membership is standing for the Janata Party. I doubt if he really believes his statement to me that the pro-Congress forces will be defeated in Kerala.

But there is discontent here and if the opposition can remove fears among the villagers of future reprisals if they vote "against the Government" they should be able to strengthen their position.

## Apparent Giscard snub to Soviet dissident

**Paris, Feb 21.**—Mr Andrei Amalrik, the exiled Soviet dissident who was apparently rebuffed in his attempt to meet President Giscard d'Estaing about political repression in the Soviet Union, today refused to see a French official of lower rank.

After arriving from Holland on Sunday, Mr Amalrik said that he hoped to meet the President but that he had received no reply to a telegram he sent asking for an appointment. Instead, he was asked today to meet M. Francis de Lauchaud, a French official who is helping to arrange this summer's Belgrade conference about the implementation of the Helsinki human rights accords.

The Elysée Palace refused to say whether the President had refused to meet Mr Amalrik, but observers said that the dissident would not be received by him.

If M. Giscard d'Estaing received Mr Amalrik according to the observers, he would be putting a higher priority on human rights than on the principle of non-interference in the affairs of another nation and the policy of détente.

**MOSCOW.**—Mrs Lyudmila Alexeyeva, a member of the unofficial group monitoring Soviet implementation of the Helsinki agreement, will leave the Soviet Union tomorrow to settle in the United States, dissident sources said here today.

Although she is not Jewish, the former historian in a publishing house, has received a visa for Israel for herself, her husband, and her son. She has already bought airline tickets and her first stop will be Vienna, the sources said.

She is one of the original 12 members of the surveillance group. Mr Yuri Orlov, its chairman, and Mr Alexander Ginsburg, another member, are now being held in jail on unspecified charges.—Agence France-Presse.

Warsaw: Polish dissidents were today severely criticised by the press as "people who wish Poland all the worst". The newspaper *Trybuna Ludu* said: "In their interest is the weakening of our country and the undermining of the prestige of the authorities."

The newspaper said that in view of the forthcoming Belgrade conference, the bourgeois press was attempting to create an atmosphere that would be "the least element for the constructive proposals of socialist nations."

It tries to accuse them of attempting to destroy political profits from the Helsinki agreements," it added, claiming that Poland had become one of the targets of those attacks.

Vienna: Forty Bulgarian dissident intellectuals were questioned and 14 of them detained in mid-January as copies circulated in Sofia of a French newspaper reprinting the text of the Czechoslovak Charter 77 human rights manifesto, an Austrian newspaper said today. It was not clear whether they were still under arrest.

Frankfurt: Heinrich Böll, Günter Grass and other German-speaking authors appealed today to the Czechoslovak general prosecutor to release four dissidents arrested in January.

## issue a er reement

**Feb 21.**—Mr Cyrus American Secretary of State said at the end of a tour of the Middle East no progress had been made on the issue of representation at a peace conference.

He and Arab leaders, Mr Carter, had said they would return to Geneva peace talks to discuss the status of the Liberation Organization could be settled.

A television interview with Mr Carter, who said he was in the Middle East, said: "No, I do not have been any on this trip."

He insisted on being interviewed at a peace conference, backed by the United States, and said he would not negotiate with the PLO. But Mr Vance said that both sides "must reach a point where they are very careful not to be areas of desperate need for positive factor."

Mr Carter, with the President Assad of Syria, had agreed to meet in Europe in May, and Israeli leaders that arms sales to East should be cut. Mr Vance emphasized the need of reducing military aid channelling to economic and social aid.

Mr Carter said he had been in the six countries. As President Assad said: "There is no substituting a man face to face with him in the area."

## French view out to Mr Fahmi

**Cairo, Feb 21.**—Mr de Guiringaud, French Foreign Minister, said in Cairo today that the Middle East crisis could not be settled without a just solution of the Palestinian question, according to Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources.

He told Mr Ismail Fahmi, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, that France regarded the Palestinian issue as the crux of the Middle East problem.

Mr de Guiringaud has already visited Lebanon, Syria and Jordan to discuss the role France and other West European countries can play in reaching a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr Fahmi told him that Israel was trying to obstruct peace efforts by objecting to the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization at a resumed peace conference in Geneva, according to the Egyptian press. He reiterated his view that EEC countries should also take part.—Reuters.

## China's railways face a long haul

**Peking, Feb 21.**—China's railways, damaged by the activities of Chiang Ching-kuo, Tse-tung's widow, and her three accomplices, will need three to five years to recover, the *People's Daily* said today.

The newspaper blamed "the gang of four" for the present state of the railways. They had stretched the black steel rails over certain important railway departments and madly sabotaged railway transport."

The gang, whose motto was alleged to be "Better a late proletarian train than a capitalist train on time", had since 1974 turned the railways into a battlefield in order to sabotage the national economy, the newspaper said.

The front page article appeared in the wake of yesterday's announcement of the appointment of Mr Tian Chun-yi as Railway Minister. He is a member of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party, and a former Minister of Machine Building.

Observers in Peking see the difficulties on the railways as part of the wider economic problems that China is experiencing in industry as well as agriculture, and for which Mao's widow and her associates are widely blamed. The deficiencies of the railways are reported to have affected production in other sectors, particularly coalmining.

The *People's Daily*, said a conference had been held in Peking recently to look into the railways' difficulties. The meeting would seem to form part of a general reorganization of the economy which has been under way since the dismissal of "the gang of four."

Since last December, a series of conferences have been held on agriculture, light industry,

energy conservation, coal and the modernization of the country's defence. Another meeting on industry is to be held shortly.

The main emphasis has recently been on the falling railway services. The *People's Daily*, in eight articles, has examined in turn the situation in eight provinces. In several cases the newspaper failed to mention that planned objectives had been reached, a plain indication that they had not.

More than 200 people attended the Peking meeting. They included representatives of the Central Railway Office, as well as delegates from the provinces, the party, the Government and the Army.

Mr Chi Teng-kwei, Deputy Prime Minister, addressed the conference. The delegates were received by Chairman Hua and high party officials.—Agence France-Presse.

## TV coverage banned by Pakistan's opposition

**From Our Correspondent  
Rawalpindi, Feb 21**

Air Marshal Asghar Khan, leader of the opposition Pakistan National Alliance, has banned radio and television correspondents and cameramen from covering the alliance's public meetings and other functions.

At the end of a 10-hour procession along a 15-mile route yesterday by an estimated 1,500,000 people in Karachi, he accused the state-owned radio and television of misreporting and misrepresentation.

If radio and television representatives continued to cover opposition meetings after his warning they alone would be responsible for the consequences, he said. In an appeal to the press, the air marshal, who is leading the movement

against Mr Bhutto, the Prime Minister, in the present election campaign, asked for adequate, accurate news coverage of the huge procession.

Air Marshal Asghar Khan said that so far as he was concerned every alliance candidate in Karachi stood elected. Any result contrary to this would not be accepted by the opposition.

Karachi: In a three-hour rampage in the Sind city of Hyderabad yesterday, representatives of the ruling Pakistan Peoples Party escorted by police shot and wounded several people, two opposition politicians claimed today.

Election offices of the Pakistan National Alliance were destroyed and opposition flags torn down, according to Mohd Azam-Farooqi, and Mr Iftikhar Ahmed.—Reuters.

## sh leaders JS envoy

**Feb 21.**—Mr Clark President Carter's envoy, held four hours with Turkish leaders in Ankara today to discuss problems relating to the Cyprus problem. "We have valuable and meaningful discussions with the Turkish leaders," Mr Clark said. "We have a man face to face with him in the area."

## Britain ready to open talks on Falklands sovereignty

**From Andrew Tarnowski  
Buenos Aires, Feb 21**

For the first time in the long dispute over the Falkland Islands, Britain today declared its willingness to discuss the question of sovereignty with the Argentine Government.

This was revealed in a statement handed to reporters travelling with Mr Edward Rowlands, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, shortly after his arrival in Buenos Aires for a five-day visit to the Falklands.

## Somali envoy is asked about detained Briton

**By Our Diplomatic Staff**

Three Somali Ambassadors were yesterday asked to make known the whereabouts of a British citizen, aged 20, one of four people held after their yacht ran aground near a Somali naval installation on the Somali coast in December.

The ambassador was told of the case by the British Foreign Office. "A serious concern at the continuing lack of information about a United Kingdom national."

## Premier holds Colombo talks with Tamil MPs

**From Our Correspondent  
Colombo, Feb 21**

Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Sri Lanka Prime Minister, today held discussions lasting three hours with 21 MPs of the Tamil United Liberation Front and other Tamil parties.

The general secretary of the front said that they did not wish to have a confrontation with the Government at the present stage and were prepared to accept an interim political agreement. According to official sources, it was decided to have further discussions on a number of important points.

Colombo, Feb 21.—The six universities closed indefinitely last November after student violence, reopened today, university authorities said.

The closure came after disturbances and strikes at two universities.

Long queues of patients formed outside Colombo's 11 hospitals today as about 1,000 doctors resumed an indefinite work to rule campaign to press demands for better working conditions and a system for leave abroad to study.—Reuters.

## ries await the Queen with memories of 1840

**Berthoud** Feb 21

where the Queen is expected to arrive for her fifth birthday, the city of some 775,000, where cicadas buzz about, and healthy, energetic stride to work in shorts and knee-highs.

perhaps an element in travelling more miles through ex-otic Western Samoa, a Fiji, only to find a small, friendly, and peaceful island.

appearances can be seen in the world, the largest centre in the world, at 80,000 of New Zealanders, 250,000 of whom are of Maori descent—mainly since the 1840s—40,000 immigrants from the Pacific and the Cook Islands and the Cook

discrimination by many employers, teachers and others. "While many of the 'islanders', as they are called, tend to fill the less desirable jobs, the visitor is struck by the apparent lack of any racial feeling between the Maoris and the Pakehas, as the whites are frequently called.

There has been a great deal of intermarriage. Maoris are well represented in the public service and in the upper ranks of the armed services, not too badly in medicine, and more than in the legal profession. They have excelled at the national game of rugby football. George Nepia, the great full back of the 1920s, remains a folk hero. At no stage, not even during the Maori decline after the wars of the 1860s, have the Maoris been widely loathed or despised.

Yet, according to Mr Harry Dansey, the Auckland-based Race Relations Conciliator, there is a good deal of racial prejudice.

Mr Dansey, a former journalist, was appointed under the Race Relations Act of 1971, designed to "affirm and promote racial equality" as a

kind of mediator. His English grandfather married a Maori. His mother was also English, but there is a tendency for those who are only part Maori, even a small part Maori, to think of themselves as Maori rather than as Pakeha.

The racial prejudice, he says, is generally mild and not translated into action. Most often it takes the form of patronising attitudes on the lines of: "The Maoris are great people. Lazy, of course. They do well in jobs requiring a lot of team work and are great at working heavy machinery. They are happy-go-lucky people, will not save money and are bad at paying bills. But they are good friends in time of need."

Mr Dansey believes that because there is so much shared experience, acceptance of the concept of equality, family links and close association in work, sport and military service, many white New Zealanders consider the Maoris very well. In fact, their ignorance of deeper Maori values is profound.

Actual racial discrimination is found mainly in accommodation

and employment. The largest number of complaints concerned the incitement of racial disharmony, that is racial abuse or publishing contemptuous articles.

As for the Queen, Mr Dansey believes that Maoris of his age (he is approaching 60) view her with much respect and affection. Their forebears venerated Queen Victoria for the treaty of Waitangi in 1840, under which they ceded sovereignty to the British Crown for the protection of British Law, and permanent rights of ownership to traditional lands and fisheries.

Some of this land was taken away as punishment for the subsequent wars, causing bitterness and problems to this day. There is a dispute at present about a piece of public parkland in Auckland which the Government wants to sell for housing, and which a group of Maoris claim should be theirs.

But in general, successive governments have been helping Maoris to develop their land, and the Queen benefits from their continued respect for inherited rank.

## Battered bodies found on farm

**Gympie, Queensland, Feb 21.**—A man of 38 was charged today with the murder of three teenagers and a girl of three whose battered bodies were found in a farmyard near Gympie.

They had apparently been killed with farm tools. Multiple injuries had so far hindered identification. The area was searched for a 35-year-old woman who, the police said, might be dead, injured or have fled in panic.—Reuters.

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## PARLIAMENT, February 21, 1977

## Mr Crosland—a man of physical courage, mental toughness and great personal charm

## House of Commons

Mr James Callaghan, Prime Minister, led tributes to Mr Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who died on Saturday.

Mr Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab.) said he was a major political figure of the present generation, gifted beyond the reach of many. I had hoped (he said) that those gifts would be available for many years to come in the service of his country and party.

As in the case of our former colleague, Mr Ian Macleod, who died shortly after becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is especially hard to bear witness to a man of distinction and with more work to do as cut off. They are a loss generally to the House of Commons and generally to us as a whole, wherever we may sit in this House, and to the political life of our country.

I shared a small part in Anthony Crosland's life since I first met him about 39 years ago. He entertained me in his rooms and told me of his wish to become a Labour candidate.

University was not a world with which I was particularly acquainted and I could not help noticing his particular manner. I asked him how he would go down in politics and if he would feel at home away from the atmosphere of Oxford.

He then had a first task of that about him of which we quickly got to know when he brushed my remark aside and left me in no doubt about what he wanted in life.

He attracted the attention of people of more importance than I, especially Hugh Dalton, one of whose great contributions was the encouragement of young people. It was Dalton who helped him secure the seat at South Gloucestershire where he would make penetrating, critical yet amusing speeches, especially on economic matters and even Stafford Cripps, often the object of his criticism, would treat a little as he listened to some of his criticisms.

But his interests were not limited to economics. We were both delegates to the Council of Europe at Strasbourg and we watched, as young men, the great figures of the time, including Winston Churchill, being allowed to join in, there was one historic day when we watched the German delegates march into the chamber for the first time. It was a great day of reconciliation which I think those of us present will not forget.

A few years later he produced *The Future of Socialism*. It was wide ranging, controversial, and pungent. All the things he was, it was what he wrote that made him a great figure in the Labour Party and beyond for many years.

The arguments he gave, but they never descended to personal attacks on him. He combined physical courage, mental toughness, and a sense of humour. Although he carried with him the aura of a university don, even into

his local Labour Party club, it was never resented. On the contrary it was a characteristic greeted with affectionate amusement.

In Grimsby they knew him for what he was and when he insisted on watching *Match of the Day* on Saturday nights they knew it was not an act. He really wanted to see it.

In the past 10 months he had applied himself with ever increasing zest to the great issues of foreign affairs and it is not a month ago, in his capacity as President of the Council of Ministers, when he made a generally acknowledged outstanding speech to the European Assembly setting out his views on the way the EEC should develop and how Britain would try to conduct the period of the transition.

When the blow which took him from us fell, he was working on the next steps to be taken to achieve a peaceful settlement based on parity of power in Rhodesia while trying to secure a future for the minority.

For me, personally, I have lost a deeply valued friend and for his wife and children it is infinitely greater.

All his friends who knew him felt that it was fortunate that he met and married her when he did. His marriage was a true partnership of loyalty and affection.

All of us here, immersed as we are in politics, know how much these things mean to us, the support of a devoted wife.

The House will join me in sending to Susan Crosland and her family our sympathy, and also our special thanks to her, for her support of him.

Mr William Whitelaw, Deputy Leader of the Opposition (Peebles, C.), on behalf of Mr George Strauss (Lambeth, Vauxhall, Lab.), father of the House, recalled Mr Crosland's arrival as an MP. He soon acquired all the qualities which turned him into an able, efficient and likable parliamentarian and criticism that he was too light-hearted for the place quickly disappeared.

Mr Whitelaw said that Mr Crosland had often felt passionately on matters and on social issues, his approach was often an intellectual rather than an emotional one.

Perhaps his major contribution to public affairs lay outside rather than inside the House. His book *The Future of Socialism* had had a profound effect on the thinking of the young and of all social democrats. It had influenced the political thinking of many other post-war political books.

In that and in his lectures, he had argued that priority should be given to the economic side of socialism.

By his death Parliament has lost (he said) a cultured, civilized man, a politician, a philosopher, a statesman, and a man whose life was devoted to radical causes.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South-West, Staffordshire, C.) said that he came to know Mr Crosland in the 1950s and that he had been a man who cared about people, about ordinary people, and about ordinary problems.

Mr Crosland gave us a clear example of the qualities of resilience which is required on such occasions, and so we go forward now, encouraged by the memory of his achievements, but as we do so we pause for a moment to express our sense of loss and our sympathy to his wife and her family.

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perately sudden tragedy she has faced with such obvious dignity and courage.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L.), said that the death of Anthony Crosland was without question a grievous loss to the Government and to the whole of politics. He had shown that he was an exceptionally able minister in all four departments over which he held the brief. His Commons and public life had lost someone of exceptional quality, with vision and impact.

I chose the word impact (he said) because that was what he had on all of us who had the opportunity to have had private discussion, or listening to him or reading what he wrote.

He had an impact through his book. That work had an impact on a whole generation of undergraduates outside the confines of the Labour Party. Looking back over the past 20 years it was difficult to think of any comparable work which had had a comparable impact on a whole generation of people interested about the future of the country.

He was concerned with things other than the material things in life as was shown in the last sentence of his book. He was not a man who wanted to enter an age of abundance only to find that we have lost the values that can teach us how to enjoy life.

Much had been written and spoken about the strain on politicians and ministers. He did not want to do that, but Susan Crosland, particularly in these last few days, set a wonderful and warm example of loyalty and love.

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles, Scot. Nat.), said that he recalled Mr Crosland's arrival as an MP. He soon acquired all the qualities which turned him into an able, efficient and likable parliamentarian and criticism that he was too light-hearted for the place quickly disappeared.

Mr Stewart said that Mr Crosland had often felt passionately on matters and on social issues, his approach was often an intellectual rather than an emotional one.

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## Proved and probable oil and gas reserves should last into 1990s

Asked until what year North Sea reserves would enable the United Kingdom to be self-sufficient in oil and gas, Dr. Dickson Manton, Minister of State for Energy, said: "Our proved and probable reserves should last into the 1990s at least. The exact period of self-sufficiency depends on the scale of reserves still to be discovered and the Government's licensing and depletion policy during the 1980s."

Mr Timothy Renton (Mid Sussex, C)—How far does he believe self-sufficiency in oil particularly, will last? To what extent will he ensure that the benefits of this self-sufficiency are not frittered away in future years by extravagant Government spending?

Dr Manton (Greenwich, Port of London, Lab.)—The last point is debatable. But our estimate is between 3,000 million tons and 4,500 million tons which shows the wide range involved in trying to assess such matters.

The Brown Book, when published later this year, will show a state as there was last year, in the case of reserves. It is distinct from the absolute reserves.

Mr Grenville Janner (Leicester, West, Lab.)—When does he consider we are likely to be self-sufficient in oil? And can he indicate the value, at present value of the pound, of that oil at that time?

Dr Manton—We are on target with our claim to be self-sufficient in oil by the end of 1980. On the value of the oil in that year, I would have to consult Opec.

Dr Manton later told Mr Andrew Bowden (Brighton, Kent, C): "Our first objective is to get self-sufficiency. The Government will have to make a decision on depletion and other policies quite soon."

Mr Norman Atkinson (Haringey, Tottenham, Lab.)—We would not be allowed to join Opec within the existing rules. Why does he assume this Government will wish to change the same prices as the Opec countries?

Dr Manton—We do not have to join a body to consult it. But it is fair to say that though we do not have necessarily to reflect Opec's oil charges, they are bound to be a factor in deciding this country's economic wellbeing.

Mr Hamish Gray, an Opposition spokesman on energy (Ross and Cromarty, C)—To try to extend the period of self-sufficiency there is a strong case for the Government to look again at the treatment of marginal fields.

Dr Manton—Under present legislation we have not received any cases where we have not been able to look favourably on the question. But this does concern us and has agitated us. If we have any specific factor in deciding this problem, we will consider it.

Mr Nigel Spearling (Newham, South, Lab.) moved an amendment to the clause relating to the form of the balance sheet did not give an over pessimistic view of the authority's position. That the authority had been successful in securing the approval and disapproval of the authority and everyone concerned with it. It was a fairly technical amendment.

Mr Geoffrey Finsberg (Camden, Hampstead, C.), for the Opposition, said they welcomed the amendment. In committee they had felt that the matter of the debt was a fairly technical matter and the amendment was a small footnote. The minister had sent an example of the way the balance sheet might look and it was clear to anyone that there was a fairly heavy suspended loan still outstanding.

The amendment was agreed to.

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## Government attacked over market facilities

Traders and tenants believed there was overstaffing of the new Covent Garden Market. Mr Michael Brown, Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Westminster, C) said, during the report stage of the Covent Garden Market (Financial Provisions) Bill.

He moved a new clause (Report on inspection and evaluation of use of manpower) providing that at least once in each five-year period the Government should carry out a staff inspection and evaluation of the use of manpower by the Covent Garden Market authority.

Mr Brown said the Government had been presented to the minister by the staff inspection and evaluation branch of the Civil Service Department and in this staff inspection was suggested in the report that the market should have been taken many years ago.

Mr Brown said it was not far too late to go over to the light water reactor if we are to have any success in the export market? If this is so, surely the Government have a duty to lay down a firm policy and stick to it without the risk of changes for a substantial number of years.

Mr Brown—I appreciate the point about a firm policy. He is asking the Government to lay down a firm decision taken in 1974 and the Government should be reluctant to change their view on something so fundamental as long term as the nuclear power industry.

The Atomic Energy Authority have asked me to look at it again. I have asked the nuclear industry to look at the three systems—the pressurized water reactor, the advanced gas cooled reactor, and the SGRW reactor. I will announce a decision some time later this year.

Mr Tom King, chief Opposition spokesman on energy (Bridgwater, C)—That is no answer at all. He has given no indication of what he is taking. Is it not the case that he has no measures to announce?

The nuclear power industry is in a state of confusion. There is a general sense of uncertainty. There is some policy soon there will be no industry for which answers will be relevant.

Mr Brown—I think he is exaggerating the position. I did announce that we were taking the lightest suggestion that would be helpful and would bring to light any information which would be useful to the authority of the Government.

The new clause was withdrawn.

Mr Brown moved an amendment to Clause 1 (Reduction in the debt of the Covent Garden Market Authority).

An announcement resulting from the Department of Trade's investigation into the price of suits from Eastern Europe which should ease substantially the concern of the Government about the activities of the market.

Mr Michael Meacher, Under Secretary for Trade (Oldham, West Lab.), said during a debate on textiles.

Mr Meacher said that a quantity restriction existed did not prevent the Government from taking action where they were satisfied that goods were coming in at dumped prices.

During the last few months (he said) the department has been investigating the price of suits from Eastern Europe at the request of the clothing manufacturers' federation. This is one of the most common cases where we had to deal with for a long time.

Six countries are involved and the range of materials and styles is very wide. It is difficult to deal with the restrictions of the legislation, to effect a case which will, if necessary, stand up in court.

Mr Meacher said that we are in the ultimate stages of the investigation and are on the point of concluding discussions with the six countries. He would announce the results of the investigation within the next week which will substantially ease the concern of the clothing industry.

Within the framework of the MFA and outside it, we have done more than most people recognize to protect the industry. But it would be the first to insist, as an MP with a textile industry constituency, that there are no grounds for complacency.

Despite all our efforts, the industry is going through a bad time. We must continue to take action which we believe will substantially affect the deficiencies that now exist in the MFA. Our objective is to secure modification of the MFA which would enable us to protect

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they should dispose of it. The amendment would restrict only the minister's reserve power of direction over the market.

The authority had hoped that a river terminal could be provided and pursued the matter, particularly in connection with the Freight Group of Transport Coordinating Council for London. Their conclusions were not in favour of exploring further the possibility of a river terminal on land. Then they came into the authority's ownership, as it subsequently did. Points were made about the suitability of the site, for instance.

There was no indication that any union representatives differed from their colleagues on the group's conclusions. There were no new developments sufficient to alter those conclusions. Horticultural produce imported into the Port of London was much less than it was and the costs of a riverhead would have to be spread over a smaller volume of traffic.

The authority wanted planning permission for a riverhead development and had started it would not be practicable nor viable to have a riverhead. The inquiry would be held.

The land suitable for a riverhead terminal at the market was in possession of British Rail and a decision in favour of building a riverhead was still being explored.

Mr Peter Parker, British Rail Chairman, had told him that they would not identify any potential to justify investment by the board in rail terminal facilities and, more significantly, that they had no intention of establishing a competitive situation with private road hauliers there was sufficient regular volume of traffic to enable the railway to handle their own costs in the running of a private riverhead if it were built. They could not, at this stage, at any rate, say that they would build a riverhead.

Mr Parker said that they were holding the site available while the authority continued consideration of whether to develop it as a private riverhead.

The door is not shut (he said) on the possibility of a riverhead. The amendment was negative.

Mr Edward Bishop, Minister of State, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Newark, Lab.), said the amendment was not, among other things, achieve retention of land suitable for rail or river access if the authority held land of this kind but were to conclude that

the Government were well aware of the deficiency of the MFA which did not provide adequate protection for the domestic industry during a recession.

Mr Bishop said that the MFA seemed less easy than when the MFA was negotiated. The 6 per cent minimum growth rate was far too high in relation to the rapid growth of the domestic market. They were getting levels of import penetration in particular sectors which were far in excess of the MFA. The basic level at which the quota levels were fixed.

The protracted bilateral negotiations for the MFA had been difficult negotiations which took a long time to complete. During the negotiating period, trade built up so that the MFA was fixed at artificially high levels.

Many people felt that



**SECRETARIAL**

100



## England expects Young to be fit for duty against Wales

## Miss Colebrook to miss Cosford

# Four leading Pakistanis will not be at Wembley

## Japanese Grand Prix put back by six months

## Brook to miss Cosford

## Pakistanis Wembley

## Hunt overcomes difficulty by compromise

## Cosford

## Oxford drop o record-breakin

derable period that all was not well with the tail of the Oxford boat. With less than four weeks to the Boat Race, the Oxford president, Mason, hopes he has made the right decision in removing one of the three remaining teeth of the crew who became the first

of year when it was lacking—  
and in places were good quality  
tennis was something enthusiasts  
merely read about or watched on

ne of their  
g crew

OXFORD: P. S. T. Wright (Hampton School) and Oriel, bowl, G. E. G.

Yesterday when the abandonment of Towcester made this the 100th fixture to be called off so far this season. The clerk of the course.

00p-p Blonde Viking (C-D), A.  
144p-p Fool Froo, W. Clay, 11-1  
Bailywaller, J. Beck, 10-1  
p431-p Spring Leaves (D), I. Jo  
342-201 Follow Me Miss M. Benson  
42203-p Calab, D. Chapman, 10-1  
7-4 Cromwell Road, 4-1 Winter Chimes  
High Mark, 10-1 Sharageen. Ormonde Tudor

## or Europe at Crystal Palace

as well as the clash between Dramatist, Beacon Light and Tiepolo in the Kingwell Hurdle, perhaps the most important Gold Cup trial to take place this season

Wilson, 12-10-0 A. Bowker 6  
D N. Clay  
O J. Mooney 5  
Don, 8-10-0 N. Tinkler  
9-10-0 P. Mangano  
0 K. McCauley

Q-2 Subway, 13-2 Follow Me, 8-1  
14-1 others.

## Green's welcome

seventeenth scheme for the season 1978-79", Sir Desmond said, "I am looking for a total of £13.6m. I find the bookmakers' negative

401005  
090453  
090310  
4-68  
73R004

Cheapsides, D. Abn., 13-1  
Clever One, D. Darmall, 8-  
Fire Tender, L. Kennard, 7-  
Happy Sappy, Mr. K.  
Mable Mail, M. Oliver, 8-  
Melancholy Rose, L. Kennard,  
Patent, D. Barons, 7-11-2  
Pellinoro, J. Wright, 8-11-  
Professor Higgins, R. Korn  
Saffron Cake, B. Cambridge  
Tantavogue, D. Darmall, 9-

However, Green has the current  
decision to consider and, since  
nobody loves a loser, he must win  
the other plans to be fulfilled.

only an increase of one-sixth of a penny in the £."

11-2  
11-2  
11-2  
8-11-2  
9-11-2  
r. 11-11-2 John

to impres

g it lasts will probably  
Guillotti's ability to  
ishment, especially ar  
y. Green is delighted

[illegible]



## Cricket

# Denness a good fit in Essex framework

not derived directly from statute. On the other hand, it was said that the words "in construction" could render purposeless the whole phrase since, in practice, every dock undertaking must operate at a place where goods could be handled in connexion with their importation, exportation or transhipment.

In the end his Lordship's impression was that it was marginally more probable that Parliament intended to restrict the duty to the narrow rather than the wide construction, and he would dismiss the appeal.

LORD GORDON-LAKES, Lord Justice Cairns delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Middleton, Lewis & Co., Surrey; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.







ARTS

Music Theatre plans

Music Theatre will have new productions in the summer. Purcell's *Queen*, which is being celebrated in the silver jubilee, will be followed by *Day After Tomorrow*, June 1966, and *Conductors*, with designs by Doherty. This production has been made possible by a grant from the Arts Council. The *Music Theatre* is a company of young people, and its productions are of a high standard. The company is now planning to produce *The Magic Flute* in the autumn, and *The Barber of Seville* in the winter. The company is also planning to produce *The Marriage of Figaro* in the spring.

- GALLERIES**
- CHARLTON ARTISTS** 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
  - ADAMS** 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
  - ADAMS** 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

**Times Special Reports**

Subject matter in all the arts that matter.

**English National Opera**

at 7.30

byanova

Terry Frost: responding to whatever is new

Terry Frost did not start painting until he was in his late twenties, in a prisoner-of-war camp in Germany in 1943. Encouraged by a fellow prisoner, the painter Adrian Heath, Frost finally got into Camberwell Art School in 1947, financed by a "Further Education and Training" grant for ex-servicemen (the British equivalent of the GI Bill). Perhaps because he went to art school relatively late in life, Frost seems to have remained the eternal student at heart, a much loved art schoolteacher who responds to whatever is new in art with an endearing freshness and naivety. His retrospective exhibition at the Serpentine Gallery until March 6 looks like a show of the brightest pictures from the young contemporary period of the last 25 years. This means that although the work is superficially attractive there is little sign of development in terms of a maturing and deepening of experience as conveyed through paint. His large, colourful abstractions are pleasant enough, decorative works, seen singly or in small numbers, but in large numbers, as here, the breezy eclecticism begins to look a little empty.

This year's New Contemporaries—the successor to the Young Contemporaries—is in two parts: painting and sculpture at the Royal Academy Diplôme Galleries; performance work at the Acme Gallery, 43, Shelton Street, Covent Garden, WC2. The painting and sculpture is a mishmash of tired styles and is hardly worth the fight through the queue to get there. On its wall the Acme is showing work related to performances or conceptual art, and this looks much more interesting. Until Saturday (ring 240 3047 for details of performances and events).

At the ICA New Gallery is an exhibition of collaborative works by Dieter Roth and Richard Hamilton, done last

summer while together in Spain. Both are artists of repute who produced some interesting work in the Sixties. The results of the collaboration are a trivial and repetitive exhibition, at best a misdirected joke which no doubt seemed better under the Spanish sun than in the cold light of a London February, at worst symptomatic of the loss of centre and confidence which has overtaken so many artists who were in their prime in the last decade. Hamilton's last exhibition, at the Serpentine Gallery, was of paintings of toilet paper and human turds in pretentious landscapes—another tediously extended joke. Dieter Roth has painted sausages. So naturally the results of their collaboration is the frequent appearance of the image of the sausage or sausage dog (shown with two heads to represent the two artists). The joke is taken further by exhibiting some of the paintings at dog's eye level and when the show was at Leigh, Greater Manchester, dogs were invited. The *Sunday Mirror* seized the joke (or the sausage), not surprisingly since the exhibition is sponsored by the Arts Council. At the opening of the London showing, Arts Council officials seemed upset because press photographers, including one from *The Times*, had brought along dogs to pose in front of the paintings. Yet this seems a fair enough response to the artists' gimmick.

As a device the dog has a history in art and literature. Ginter Grass used it brilliantly as a narrative device in *Dog Years*. Slobodan Tadic showed photographs of Edinburgh taken from a foot above the ground, as a "dog's eye" view of the city at a Yugoslavian exhibition. At the opening of Richard Demarco at the Frost-market Gallery in 1975, Tadic's photographs worked because they showed familiar scenes from a new and unusual angle, forcing one to look at them freshly. Roth's and Hamilton's stagium seems merely a device to seek publicity by two middle-aged artists who have lost any real sense of direction or drive. The paintings themselves are trivial and repetitive.



Terry Frost: M17, October 1962

bonus of the reconstruction of the original version of Epstein's magnificent sculpture *The Rock Drill*, not seen at Norwich. Epstein smashed the version during the war and produced the truncated bronze (of which there is a cast in the Tate). The original figure, remade by the sculptor Ken Cook from photographs, straddles a real rock drill of the period, as it did when Epstein exhibited at the London Group

Double pleasure

Ricci/Ogdon Queen Elizabeth Hall

Max Harrison Great violinist though he is, London rarely hears Ruggiero Ricci, and it was a double pleasure that he had John Ogdon at the piano. True, they started with Mozart's Sonata K454, not the sort of music best served by a partnership like this. Yet it demonstrated Mr. Ricci's wealth and purity of tone, his quite singular ease of movement, the supple response established between these two players, and augured excitingly for the rest of the evening. Busoni's Sonata No 1 (not the more familiar later work, also in E minor) is a post-Brahmsian piece full of youthful ardour and it received a matching performance. The slow movement, especially, is full of portents of the future, as is Liszt's Grand Duo Concertante, even if the latter, an extreme rarity at recitals, represents the taste of a bygone age. In fact it is a potpourri of Italian-styled melodies that undergo fantastic elaborations which this performance brought exhilaratingly to light. After this agreeable high-wire act Debussy's Sonata provided the spiciest contrast, particularly when delivered with Ricci and Ogdon's refined decisiveness. Their interpretation was both chaste and passionate, typifying the best sort of paradox. Next, Joachim's untimely forgotten yet highly effective transcription of Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No 12, which not unexpectedly found both artists in their element. Then after a work by a pianist-composer arranged by a violinist which was given a new perspective by a composer-pianist, Szymanowski's exceptionally imaginative keyboard accompaniment of the working-class life of Oxford which most tourists (and undergraduates) never see.

Paul Overy

Two artists to learn from

Schwarzkopf/Parsons Covent Garden

William Mann Every young aspiring singer should make a point of attending a song recital by Elisabeth Schwarzkopf. Now, in an amazing St Martin's Summer of a long career, she has discovered a way to exercise and extend her artistry, illuminating music and teaching many a lesson in interpretation, without sacrificing her prestige on the altar of hubris.

In the Royal Opera House on Sunday she and Geoffrey Parsons, her pianist, surveyed a range of fine songs, not in the conventional chronological groups, but linking diverse songs through a common mood. On the one hand it makes an entertaining concert, by the diversity of choice and the real artistry of the performances; on the other hand it makes the listener aware of how several composers have approached a similar emotional situation. Connoisseurs of singing will also appreciate how brilliantly Schwarzkopf deploys her art, like the truest professional, so that the voice is never heard to disadvantage, the music always to advantage. In this enterprise Mr. Parsons's canny, never subservient partnership commands high commendation: he knows how to play encouragingly, never submissively. Aspiring piano accompanists should be obliged to attend their recitals as well.

In the first half of the recital Schwarzkopf restrained volume, used her chest register discreetly and well, projected strongly without effort so that Schubert's "Der Einsame" came across clearly, in detail, unforced. Her voice was all golden as Wolf's "Fussreise," though not always ideally legato, her florid technique enchanting in the same composer's "Nixe Binsess." The group from Wolf's *Italian Song-book* brought most illumination through subtleties of inflection, breathing, and vocal colouration. The characterization of each song, even those concerned with girls younger than her admired self, was instant and complete; only her distortion of vowels seemed regrettable, perhaps unnecessary. She lavished her audience with delectable encores. There was talk, a while ago, of her impending retirement: it is not yet due by a long way. We have too much still to learn from her.

Verdi and Holst at Haddo House The Haddo House Choral Society will be giving four performances of Verdi's *Aida* in Aberdeen from March 23 to

Lesson in aristocratic portraiture

As reported in *The Times* last Thursday, van Dyck's double portrait of two sisters, Lady Elizabeth Thimbleby and Dorothy, Viscountess Andover, is a splendid recent acquisition of the National Gallery. An outstanding example of his art during his residence in England as court painter to Charles I, it is the more welcome an addition as until now—though van Dyck's English period is so well represented in the portraits in the Royal Collection and in many English houses—the National Gallery has had only two products of his stay in England from 1632 onwards, the picture "in great" of Charles I on horseback and a minor work, the portrait in Indian costume of William Feilding, 1st Earl of Denbigh.

Imposing as the King's equestrian portrait is, there was evident room for such a rendering of the elegance of courtly female society as the picture of the two titled ladies now offers. It was painted about 1637, in which year Dorothy, the elder of the two sisters, was married to Viscount Andover, a winged Cupid presenting floral tribute no doubt to celebrate the occasion. The removal of van Dyck's like picture to be in perfect condition and van Dyck is seen to full advantage as a colourist in the contrasts and harmonies of cool and warm tones. The hands of the figures are in themselves an epitome of grace and refinement, the dresses are a richly patterned system of folds. As a lesson in aristocratic portraiture the work could not fail to impress a follower such as Peter Lely and it is not surprising that it appeared in the sale of Lely's effects in 1682. The sensitive reciprocal action between van Dyck's genius and the quality of the society to which he became attached was, however, beyond imitation.

A main cause for satisfaction is the acquiescence of the type of double-portrait in which van Dyck excelled. But the Gallery stresses also the material advantage of the method of purchase. Coming from the famous collection of the Spencer family, the picture was bought from the present Lord Spencer for an undisclosed sum under private treaty arrangements. This arrangement means that sales of such privately owned works of art to national collections do not incur any tax liability as normally arises in the open market. Thus it seems everyone is satisfied, not excluding the Treasury. In the same way the Gallery in recent years has obtained for the nation paintings of importance by Velasquez and Rembrandt from other private collections to the ultimate benefit of the public. The van Dyck is now on public display in Room 21 of the National Gallery.



Van Dyck: Lady Elizabeth Thimbleby and Dorothy, Viscountess Andover

London debuts

The Russian-Japanese pianist Aleksei Takenouchi proved to be an artist still in the process of formation. His rhythm was unsettled, and sometimes control was lost in the excitement of the moment, so that his performance of Mozart's A minor sonata, for instance, lacked finesse. So, too, did his account of Beethoven's C major sonata, Op 2 No 3, where there was too much clang and clatter in the tonic; and in some pieces by Debussy his inability to make fine distinctions could not but spoil the music. But the recital was not without positive features. In particular, Mr Takenouchi has an ability to bring out the grand virtuoso flourish without making himself seem ridiculous, and that helped in a couple of awful Rameau transcriptions by Godowsky. He was also able to give a big performance of Balakirev's *Islamey*, which had plenty of abandoned feeling to make up for the absence of subtlety of colouring.

Paul Griffiths Keith Horner

Stratford winter season extended

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre's season of "Winter Visitors" due to end on March 5 is to be extended by three weeks. Two RSC productions from the Aldwych Theatre, *Wild Oats* by John O'Keefe and *Old World* by Aleksei Arbuzov, will visit Stratford-on-Avon during the extended period, together with the recent revival of *Salad Days* from the Duke of York's Theatre. *Wild Oats* will play from March 8 to March 12, with Alan Howard as the strolling actor Rover, Lisa Harrow as the Quaker Lady Amaranth, Joe Melia as John Dory and Norman Rodway as Sir George Thunder. It will return to the Aldwych immediately after its Stratford visit. March 14 to 19 sees *Salad Days* with the London company. Arbuzov's play for two actors, *Old World*, will be seen with Peggy Ashcroft and Anthony Quayle from March 22 to March 26. For her performance in *Old World* Peggy Ashcroft won the SWET 1976 Best Actress Award.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions.

Extended to 13 March

Pompeii comes to life at the Royal Academy

When, on the 24th August, AD 79, the volcano Vesuvius erupted, the prosperous town of Pompeii, its people and its life were completely buried. Now, nearly 20 centuries later, London has the chance to look into this part of the Roman Empire, and see at first hand the life of one of the world's great civilisations. 20 NOVEMBER 1976 - 27 FEBRUARY 1977 For opening times see the classified columns of the National Press. Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W1. POMPEII AD79 SPONSORED BY IMPERIAL TOBACCO LIMITED IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE DAILY TELEGRAPH IN SUPPORT OF THE ARTS

LPO/Boult, Rattle Festival Hall

Paul Griffiths Sunday's concert by the London Philharmonic Orchestra was divided between two conductors, Sir Adrian Boult and Simon Rattle, who might be related as great-grandfather to great-grandson. It was a contrast as the programme book tactfully put it, of "youth and experience", and the works played were such as to emphasize that Mr Rattle conducted Rachmaninov's first piano concerto, which dates in essentials from the composer's student years, while Sir Adrian chose a work written by a man at almost his own age, the ninth symphony of Vaughan Williams. Given the vast gulf between Rachmaninov's scoring and that of Vaughan Williams, it would be difficult to say how much the orchestra responded

Udine Art Restoration Fund

The Udine Art Restoration Fund, founded last September with the aim of assisting in the rescue and emergency treatment of works of art damaged in the Friuli earthquakes, will benefit from two forthcoming events in London. On March 9 an exhibition of old master drawings presented by Adolphe Stela opens at the Covent Garden Gallery, 20 Russell Street, WC2, where the catalogues will be sold in aid of the fund, and on March 12 "Master Classes" are organizing a whole-day visit to see pictures by Sebastiano Ricci in London, taking in Burlington House, the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Chiswick House and Hampton Court Palace. The guide will be Jeffery Daniels, the authority on Ricci: the fund will benefit by £10 per participant, and further details may be obtained from "Master Classes" (492 1705).

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# Great Yarmouth

## Success will depend on own efforts

by Patrick O'Leary

Great Yarmouth has invested in the future. The town's economic future is based on its port, its beaches and industrial expansion.

These have served it well in the past. But an attempt to join the office boom coincided with the decline in demand two years ago and there is still plenty of space available at about £2 a sq ft annual rent. Another development, a shopping centre at the heart of the old town, is still gathering momentum.

You sense that the men who live in this part of eastern Norfolk realize they will have to rely on their own efforts, in the main, to see them through. Local government reorganization brought a surge of villages to join the twin towns of Yarmouth and Gorleston, raising the total population of the borough to 75,000. But the Norfolk Broads and rivers, and the inadequate road and rail links, impede access to the rest of the country and, to add to its isolation, Yarmouth lies on what was originally an island sandbank at the mouth of an estuary. Once this was the centre of Europe's herring industry, reaching its height just before the First World War. Now just two or three small boats go out, and if you must have haddock for breakfast, you may be eating an import from Aberdeen or even further away.

However, in the past few years ships with unfamiliar shapes have filled the Haven, a broad stretch of the river Yare which runs for two to three miles parallel to the sea before swinging at right angles to form the harbour mouth. This is at the southern end of what became the Yarmouth peninsula, after the northern route to the sea near Caister silted up.

Three roll-on, roll-off ships shuttle daily to and from The Hague's port of Scheveningen. Above all, the North Sea's harvest of natural gas and oil made Yarmouth a boom town well before similar prosperity reached Aberdeen. Out of sight of the coast offshore rigs and platforms stretch from the latitude of the Yare to that of the Humber.

Gas is piped ashore at Bacton in Norfolk, and at terminals in Lincolnshire. Many firms serving this new industry are based in the Great Yarmouth district, supplying everything from rigs to meals for oil drillers. Helicopters waltz in and out

of North Denes airfield, while taxis take Texans to Heathrow airport or Aberdeen.

Cigar smoke and American accents hang in the air at my hotel on the seafront, and the porter had more *Herald Tribunes* than *Daily Telegraphs*. The transatlantic influence seemed to have inflated prices, but to have had a good effect on the strength of the coffee and the quality of the service. I wonder what the visitors make of one promenade attraction, billed as Danny Arnold's Wild West Cowtown, USA.

Apart from port-based commerce, which includes a long history of timber trading with the Baltic, local industry relies heavily on light engineering, and on processing food. This is a natural sequel to being the port for the produce of the rich, low-lying fields of East Anglia.

To some extent, the area's three main activities are segregated. Wharves line both sides of the Yare, factories are grouped mainly in the South Denes at the end of the Yarmouth peninsula, and at Harrey, in Gorleston, while holidaymakers have the run of some 15 miles of sandy beaches.

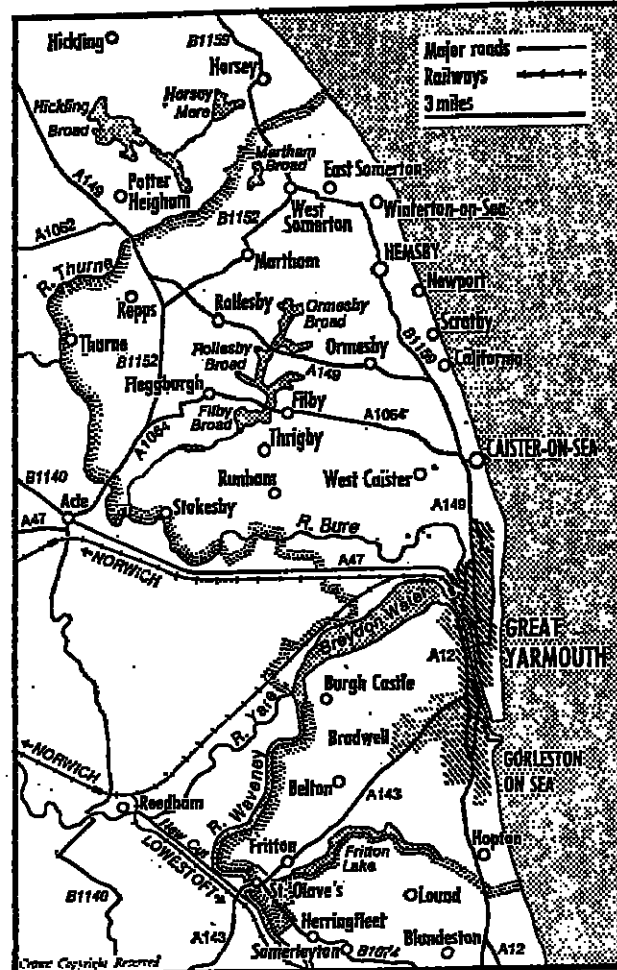
Nevertheless, there is friction. "We are treated like pin money part-timers instead of as the important industry we really are," the hoteliers grumble. "We have had to fight to keep juggernauts off the front."

The holiday season lasts only 18 weeks, part users retort. "We provide jobs all the year round." The graceful monument to Norfolk-born Nelson, which was erected nearly a quarter of a century before the one in Trafalgar Square, rises 144ft. But it is dwarfed by the 360ft chimney of the postwar power station.

Nelson sailed to many of his victories from the safe, almost timeless Haven of Yarmouth, but the district's naval history goes back to Roman days. Then Burg Castle in the south and Caister Castle to the north were separated by six miles of water rather than fields and towns.

Yarmouth fishermen played leading roles in the Battle of Sluys in 1340, and as a reward Edward III allowed the town to have the royal arms with its own. This armorial oddity, showing the forequarters of three lions joined to the tails of fishes, is still used.

In the last war the Haven was a front-line mine-sweeper base, and received



attention from the Luftwaffe. "Hitler did most of our slum clearance for us", a resident said, "and with little loss of life."

There is still resentment that successive governments did little to help Yarmouth to get on its feet again after the war, or to ease problems caused by the rapid decline of the herring industry. A campaign has begun to seek development area status for East Anglia, which would mean financial aid for firms establishing new factories.

But this, like the need to improve cross-country roads serving the coast, seems unlikely to find favour with Whitehall in the present national economic situation. One bridge links Yarmouth to Gorleston, and this has to be raised and lowered several hundred times a year to allow ships to pass through the port on their way to Norwich. It becomes a bottleneck in summer and taxmen often find it quicker to offload their fares at the open-boat ferry across the Yare, and radio for a colleague to pick them up on the other bank.

That is the time of year when the population more than doubles, with 90,000 beds available in hotels, farms, boarding houses, chalets and caravans, without adding the bunks in the cruises on the Broads. For many years the beds have been filled mainly by hard-working men and women from the Midlands and the North.

Formerly, when autumn came, Scots fisher girls arrived to gut and pack the herring in barrels of salt. Now the late season visitors are pensioners taking advantage of lower rates.

On a promenade which, with its two piers, seemed designed to appeal to the cheerful, free-spending shop floor, it was a surprise to find a handsome Victorian pub displaying a plaque recording that Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, stayed there eight times between 1872 and 1899. Shadingfield Lodge was a private villa then.

The royal visits were ostensibly to inspect the Prince of Wales Own Norfolk Artillery. But it is said that Lady Langtry used to stay at the Royal Hotel, a few steps away, when appearing at a local theatre.

The trouble was that both the seaside popularity and the herring fishing were seasonal, one in summer and the other autumn, so this ancient borough suffered from a fluctuating employment pattern. This was aggravated around 1960 when the fishing petered out, mainly because of over-intensive crawling by foreign boats, and today not a single fish is landed on wharves where over the years countless millions of "silver darlings" were "cranned out" from hundreds of local and Scots drifters.

Fortunately, prolonged efforts to give Great Yarmouth a broader and more diverse industrial base had proved successful to an extent, and factories had moved in allowed residents to work year-round. The loss of the fishing was a severe blow, but in 1964 the new harvest of the sea—offshore oil and natural gas—brought salvation and compensation.

There were more permanent jobs, the harbour was unexpectedly reactivated, and the economy was on a firmer footing than it had ever been. But despite the injection of manufacturing industry and Great Yarmouth's new role as the first North Sea project base, there remains an imbalance that needs remedying and the campaign to attract newcomers offering work continues.

Those companies that have transferred to Great Yarmouth must have done so because of its distinct advantages: good sites, port with 24-hour accessibility, proximity to Europe (closer to Rotterdam than to London), reliability and adaptability of local labour with its excellent industrial relations record, rich agricultural hinterland, the borough council's key-worker housing scheme, the comparative cheapness of private homes, and the overall pleasantness of being in an area geared to holiday pursuits and on the fringe of the Norfolk Broads.

Those entries on the credit side have outweighed the disadvantage that, despite the town's obvious problems, it is not labelled a development area. Those industrialists who have chosen to set up there have done so without the help and incentives given to places in scheduled development areas. They have also decided that Great Yarmouth's attractions out-

weigh the fact that it is not well served by roads, either internal or linking with regions like the Midlands and North.

Last month a plan of significance was mooted. If it wins Whitehall support, it will provide benefits for industrialists moving to the area. For the Association of Industrial Development Officers, has decided to lobby for East Anglia to be deemed a development area and hence more attractive to potential new arrivals.

According to the association's chief executive, Mr John Killip, "East Anglia would be a boom area if it was redesignated a development area". He claimed that East Anglia was bottom of the "industrial inquiry" table, and that the interest of inquirers evaporated when they learnt it was not a development area.

As for the main routes to and from Great Yarmouth, these are beyond the borough's control, and all it can do is press for improvements like straightening and doubling of roads, including the A47 (Risingham). It is striving like other East Anglian ports for the building of a trunk road for the "missing link"—an A1-M1 link—the so-called "trade route to Europe", in the southern Midlands.

Disregarding the holiday industry, the biggest employment group is food processing. It includes quick-freezing, canning, potato crisps, confectionery, baking, pasta, maling and fish curing. Up to 4,500 people work in the industry. Making electronic components and moulded pulp products like egg trays are also important sources of employment.

Others include the oil-fired power station, shipbuilding and repair, timber-importing, printing, basketry, plastic signs, furniture, engineering, bandage-weaving, sacks, cardboard boxes and leisure and workers' clothing.

There are about 200 firms servicing and supporting North Sea activity with a 3,500-strong payroll (about 10 per cent of the area's total) and that figure could reach 5,000 if it takes into account employees administered from the town.

In the 1970s the privately developed Harrey industrial estate has grown from grazing marshes into 100 acres housing 40 firms with 900 employees at a cost of about £3m. Although Harrey is not as labour-intensive as Great Yarmouth Borough Council hoped it might be, and at one time there was disappointment that instead of attracting newcomers it was merely accommodating local firms moving into custom-built premises, the developers rightly regard it as a success story.

Another private enterprise venture, the Capton Hall estate, is planned next door. Inquiries have been received from interested companies.

Despite the economic gloom and financial retrenchment there is some optimism in the Great Yarmouth ozone. For instance, the biggest employer—Birds Eye Foods—plans to spend £2.3m on improving its beefburger and meat produc-

tion at Great Yarmouth. Erie Electronics, now part of IIT, spent £350,000 on new equipment to improve efficiency in 1976 and expects to expand and offer 300 extra jobs within five years. Pesta Foods and Hartmann Fibre have invested big sums on innovations. And the maker of special rigs for drilling artesian wells is negotiating for a factory site where the initial labour force will be 40, rising to 100 by 1980.

Great Yarmouth is a borough of 76,000 inhabitants, with an insured population reckoned at almost 37,000. During 1976 unemployment averaged 6.3 per cent, although in summer the percentage of people wanting work fell to 3.5 per cent. The December 1976 percentage was 7 per cent, with 2,606 jobless.

Whether it is boom or gloom time, the borough remains anxious to vary its range of employers and stabilize its foundations. As a holiday resort it is used to welcoming strangers with open arms and a warm smile. But it is keeping a special greeting for the industrialist who arrives unexpectedly one day, seeking a 25-acre site for a predominantly male labour-intensive operation.

## Development area mooted to welcome industry

by Julian Brooks

The economy of Great Yarmouth, like the Norfolk town itself, was built on sand, a suspect foundation. The golden sand helped to make it a major holiday resort, and the river Yare that bisects the beaches as it flows into the North Sea enabled a port to thrive and the borough became the world's main herring fishery centre.

The trouble was that both the seaside popularity and the herring fishing were seasonal, one in summer and the other autumn, so this ancient borough suffered from a fluctuating employment pattern. This was aggravated around 1960 when the fishing petered out, mainly because of over-intensive crawling by foreign boats, and today not a single fish is landed on wharves where over the years countless millions of "silver darlings" were "cranned out" from hundreds of local and Scots drifters.

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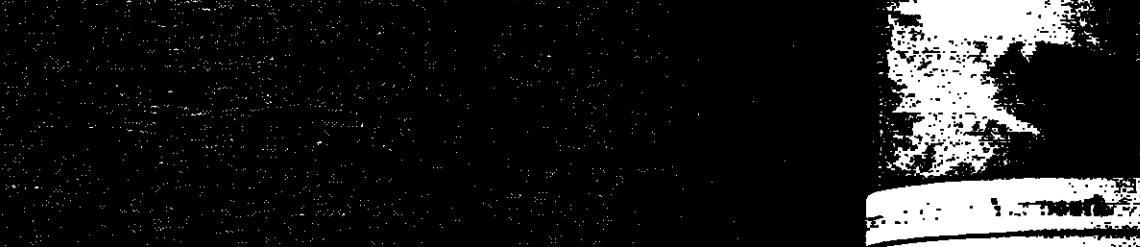
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# Here is a suitably positive report on the State of the Nation

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# Shifting ground in the centre puts moderation out on a limb

**Sir Keith**  
*The author is Conser for Leeds North-East.*

**Royal Dutch Shell, a scholarship in geophysics in Nature.** "Candidates should n'than 2 years of age, ally fit to work abro sumably that mean: nappy rash.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### OFFER OR AN AMBUSH?

While very critical of the present Bill, are the strongest advocates of devolution in principle. Although there are tensions within the party, they would surely want to take a constructive attitude in such a convention. But what about the Conservatives? Mr Pym has stressed that the proposal for a convention is a positive offer and not a delaying tactic. Since the Shadow Cabinet for devolution has been set up, it is possible to use his influence in a constructive direction, so his assurances must be taken seriously.

But it is natural that suspicion should remain when a suggestion of this sort is put forward almost on the eve of the crucial vote on the guillotine. It would seem ideally designed to reassure voters that they may safely deny the Government a guillotine vote on the Scotland and Wales Bill without thereby killing hopes of legislation on devolution for the duration of this Parliament. Whatever Mr Pym's basic intentions, this initiative is therefore suited to his immediate tactical objective.

There are two other doubts. First, no matter how eager Mr Pym may be for agreement the gap in the ideas of the parties may be too wide to bridge. This is an issue on which there are deep and conflicting convictions. It is not the case that if all sides are prepared to behave reasonably they are bound to agree. Enough honest conflict could remain to render any convention useless. Secondly, there can be no certainty that the Conservative leadership would be able to carry the party with them if they

### BRITISH LEYLAND MILLSTONE

onal Enterprise Board up by this Government widest aspirations and it looks increasingly ill stand or fall on its ice in relation to one usual problem, namely ayland. The hope was 'eport on the future of leyland, produced by er as the Government's adviser, would prove path to salvation for controlled motor indus- each month that passes a industrial problems ing more rather than ult.

alysis needs to keep he events of the past centred on the cur- room workers' dispute, longer term issues, evidence, for example, immediate cause of he current trouble is a strated and vocal cam- paign against an exten- sive social contract for ear in anything like its rm.

lividual plants more evolutionary elements be at work. An internal y the Transport and orkers' Union into the of four shop stewards seems likely to come nclusion. The problem, is deeper seated than is.

the operation of pay in the past two years ad an increasingly diffi- cult, both for manage- for the union leader- ved. When British made its great switch cework to measured k there were clear- ks that wage levels sh Leyland's various

did come to terms with the Government and the Liberals on a revised scheme. There is not much enthusiasm for any plan for devolution in the present mood of the Conservative party in the House of Commons.

So even if Mr Pym does not intend a convention to be a delaying device, that is what it could turn out to be. For that reason the best course would still be to press on with the present Bill provided that the Government show themselves ready to accept the necessary amendments. The Bill could not now be amended in such a way as to make it ideal: there are too desirable changes that are too fundamental to be practicable at this stage. But enough could still be made for to be acceptable, and for it to be the lesser risk in its amended form than waiting to see if a convention could produce an agreed solution. That judgment depends, however, upon the Government's willingness to compromise.

There has been no evidence of that to date. So great is the Government's desire to force this measure on to the statute book—and there are justifiable political reasons for that as well as the more narrow calculations of party advantage—that there has been no attempt to enlist the efforts of the House in improving the Bill. If there is not a change of heart then it would be better to deny the Government the guillotine and to examine what chance there would be of achieving the undoubted benefits that a convention could bring. The key test then would be whether the Conservative leadership were prepared to consider a separate executive as well as a legislature for Scotland.

opposed to large redundancy programmes. British Leyland's small cars are needed to keep out competing imports in order to protect the balance of trade. Yet, for all this, the present levels of output and productivity cannot continue if British Leyland has to have any stable future.

Chrysler UK, which at the end of 1975 was on the verge of closure and total abandonment by its American parent, has markedly improved every aspect of its industrial performance. That welcome change is also disturbing for the evidence it provides that only the real fear of imminent loss of jobs seems to change working patterns and attitudes in situations as difficult as the motor-car industry. In the case of British Leyland, neither the management, nor the workers, nor the Enterprise Board, nor the Government have been able to make that kind of threat credible to the work force. The half-heartedness of the Ryder report that, unless productivity improved, the monies for new investment programmes would not be forthcoming has conspicuously lacked that credibility.

Lord Ryder and the NEB in particular have the greatest difficulty in operating with measured toughness. For they are the prisoners of the very report which is the basis of present Government policy towards British Leyland. The official and unofficial leaders of the work force sense that it would be extremely difficult for Lord Ryder to depart from the detail of that blue-print. But unless improvement in performance and future investment are linked, British Leyland will remain a millstone about the neck of the NEB and the British taxpayer for ever.

agreed on the matter" as shorthand for the members of the cabinet are not agreed. But surely we need to stop officials murdering the language by always using the plural verb even when the noun carries a predominantly singular meaning.

Yours faithfully,  
GEORGE CUNNINGHAM,  
House of Commons,  
February 12.

### Surrendering art

From Mr Michael Levey and Professor John Hale

Sir, When announcing the purchase of the National Gallery of the Van Dyck double portrait we both emphasised that because of tax and duty concessions on private sales of highly important paintings to national collections, potential vendors had nothing to lose by exploring their effect and would, in the great majority of cases, be likely to gain considerably by adopting them.

There can, as Sir Anthony Lousada says, in his letter of February 21, be a difference between the valuation on which the private sale is based and the sale price. This price might well be lower. If it was higher, it would have to be quite exceptionally high to realize a greater net sum for the vendor after the deduction (depending on the vendor's position) of capital gains and capital tax, far plus sale commission and VAT.

That private sales benefit the nation is clear: we have recently acquired works by Velazquez and Rembrandt as well as the Van Dyck in this way. One point was that they are equally likely to benefit the vendor.

Yours faithfully,  
MICHAEL LEVEY,  
Director,  
JOHN HALE,  
Chairman of the Board of Trustees,  
National Gallery, WC2,  
February 21.

### Collective noun and verb

From Mr George Cunningham, MP for Islington South and Finsbury (Labour)

Sir, The news that the French Education Minister will in future permit children to be taught that a collective noun may be followed by either a singular or plural verb prompts me to invite the attention of your readers to the application of the rule in English.

It has always been the practice here to use either a singular or plural verb according to whether the dominant characteristic of the noun is singular or plural. Thus, the herd of cows moves towards the gate, but "the football team were all at sixes and sevens". There is, however, a growing tendency, particularly in Whitehall, to use the plural verb after all collective nouns. The word "government" is nearly always followed by the plural in official documents. We are told that "the government are of the opinion..." "the cabinet met today and they agreed..." etc. This practice is particularly ugly and flabby where the collective noun is preceded by the indefinite article. Yet parliamentary draftsmen have given us a section of an Act which begins "When a local authority have declared..."

The English language benefits from its flexibility. I want to be able to say "the cabinet are not

### Uganda and the Commonwealth

From Professor J. P. Barber

Sir, In 1961, under pressure from other members, South Africa withdrew from the Commonwealth. Rightly, in my opinion, the majority members regarded her racial policies as incompatible with membership of that international organization.

It is not now time for the Commonwealth members again to exercise their moral judgment by excluding Uganda while it is under the tyranny of President Amin? Yours faithfully,  
J. P. BARBER,  
Professor of Political Science,  
The Open University,  
16 St Andrews Road,  
Bedford.

### Lady Churchill

From Mr Graham Cawthorne

Sir, It is most disturbing to read that Sir Winston Churchill's widow, Lady Spence-Churchill, is being forced by economic circumstances to sell his paintings.

If ever an elderly lady deserved to spend her last days in tranquillity, it is Lady Churchill, who sustained Sir Winston throughout the strains of war.

An immediate Government grant should be made to Lady Churchill, or a public subscription opened on her behalf.

If any dissentient voices are raised, the Government can truly be made—Had it not been for Churchill in 1940, you would not be here.

Yours, etc,  
GRAHAM CAWTHORNE,  
The Press Gallery,  
House of Commons.

### Conditions in Vietnam

From Mrs Peggy Duff

Sir, It is always a pleasure to be attacked by Bernard Levin. He makes it so easy to disagree. He accuses me (The Times, February 2) of telling Guardian readers that the new regime in Vietnam is "working to guarantee human rights", which indeed I did. Many of my non-communist Vietnamese friends are the new living and working with full political rights, and all the evidence suggests that they behaved far more humanely with collaborators of Thieu and the United States, many of whom committed terrible atrocities against their people than, for instance, the "civilized" POWs who summarily executed collaborators in 1944. Almost all the million plus who served Thieu and the United States have been released, and it is not surprising that those most likely to have been recruited to sabotage the new regime were the old hands in North in 1954) are still in camps. We kept thousands who served in the SS in reeducation camps in Germany for three years after the end of the war and, in defiance of the Geneva Conventions, held German prisoners of war in the Soviet Union. This I remember because, with Victor Gollancz, I helped to get the former released and the latter repatriated.

Bernard Levin fails to report that Phnom Penh, swollen by refugees, and Indochina, swayed by American rice deliveries. When this ceased the only way to feed the people was to take them to the food and away from death by starvation and disease. Worse, he fails to report that this might be the only way to feed the people was to take them to the food and away from death by starvation and disease. Worse, he fails to report that this might be the only way to feed the people was to take them to the food and away from death by starvation and disease.

I regret that the new rulers of Cambodia have been less humane than those in Vietnam (though some stories of massacres coming out of Thailand lack credibility) and I have protested in our journal, *Vietnam International*, and with a number of French and Americans in *Le Monde*. I and the organization I lead, the Vietnam Veterans Against War, have been active in all totalitarian repression, in Czechoslovakia as well as in South Korea, Singapore, Iran, and too many other countries. Has Mr Levin anything to say about recent events in Thailand where students were hanged and burned by police and fascist groups?

Yours sincerely,  
PEGGY DUFF, General Secretary,  
International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace,  
6 Endsleigh Street, WC1.

### Jubilee trees

From Lord Damian Montagu-Douglas-Scott and the Duke of Buccleuch

Sir, Following Lady Keswick's good idea of planting Jubilee trees (February 9), why not plant red, white and blue trees?

These might be suitable in most localities:

Red Oak (*Quercus Borealis*) or Scarlet Oak (*Q. Coccinea*) or Red Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus Carneae*).

Whitebeam (*Sorbus Aria*) or White Poplar (*Populus Alba*).

Blue Atlantic Cedar (*Cedrus Atlantica Glauca*) or Noble Fir (*Abies Procera*) or Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens*).

Mixed in groups these could be most attractive.

Yours faithfully,  
DAMIAN SCOTT,  
BUCCLEUCH,  
Bowhill, Selkirk.

### Rockall

From Mr James W. Thirsk

Sir, To Dr P. A. Sabine's chronicle of the *Endurance* (February 14), should be added that the ship, probably in the summer of 1891, followed by an uncomfortable bed for the night there. The anonymous account of this adventure appeared in *Chambers's Journal* in 1892 (Volume 9, March 12), and the detailed description of the rock would persuade even a sceptical reader that this is a true record of a landing.

A friend of the author of the article, the owner of a steam yacht the *Norah*, went aboard with him at Oban, their object being to see if they could find Rockall. Arriving in calm sea, they towed ashore in the yacht's gig and were able to land and climb to the top. While the friend built a cairn with loose pieces of rock, the author occupied himself identifying the numerous varieties of sea birds whose haunts he had invaded, and which kept up an indescribable din on every side.

Several hours later the friend returned to the yacht, intending to send a member of the crew back with a rifle, with which the author proposed to shoot a Fulmar petrel to add to his collection. Unfortunately a thick sea mist came down and contact was lost. To his horror he heard the *Norah's* steam siren becoming fainter and fainter.

After a cold, uncomfortable and rather frightening night, the mist cleared to reveal the yacht not far away. By this time the swell was too

### Deportation of journalists

From Miss Jessica Mitford

Sir, I was appalled to read in the San Francisco newspapers about the deportation order against Philip Agee and Mark Hosenball. According to newspaper accounts here, neither the English public nor the accused have been informed of the specific charges, made in a closed tribunal. The accused were denied judicial safeguards and proper legal representation.

Having experienced at first hand the McCarthy era in America, I find this action unpleasantly reminiscent of the grotesque period in American history when reporters who dared to question and investigate were imprisoned, deported, bludgeoned into silence.

Yours, etc,  
JESSICA MITFORD,  
6411 Regent Street,  
Oakland,  
California, USA.

From Mr Anthony Bilmes

Sir, Your leader on the cases of Mr Agee and Mr Hosenball (February 17) has confused the real issue. Of course it is right that a state should have the power to exclude aliens who present a real risk to the general well-being of that state. So too should a state have the right to control the "security" activities of all those, be they aliens or nationals, who choose to live within its jurisdiction.

What is quite wrong is that any state should seek to discriminate against or in favour of any particular group within its jurisdiction. Being dealt with by the authorities in accordance with the rules of natural justice is the right of any person who happens to be in the United Kingdom. Judicial or quasi-judicial decisions made by Ministers in an administrative role have recently been the subject of criticisms within the courts and outside

### Voting in the EEC

From Mr Neville March Hunnings

Sir, In all the recent discussion about direct elections to the European Assembly (the lower house of the European Parliament), there is one important aspect which has been almost totally ignored: the position of the large number of Community nationals who are permanently resident in this country.

No reference was made to this aspect by the House of Commons Select Committee in its third Report, which concentrated instead on the position of British nationals abroad—a much more complex problem, both politically and technically. Undoubtedly the Committee was here overly influenced by the negative impact of paragraph eight of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office memorandum.

Debate on this issue has unfortunately been sidetracked into questions of the involvement of non-resident nationals or resident non-nationals in elections to internal organs of government. But the Brussels Act has nothing to do with that. It is concerned solely with elections to an organ of Community government, for which the constituency is the whole of the EEC. The only criterion is nationality of an EEC state—it does not matter which one. Following the usual practice, the suffrage is possessed by all adult having such nationality, and their voting rights are to be exercised in the district in which they reside. British residents in France will vote there; German wives or Italian non-residents resident in Britain will vote here.

### Soviet arms escalation

From Mr Edmund Stevens

Sir, I was rather saddened by Mr Winston S. Churchill's recent letter (February 15). He contends that my article on the arms race (January 26) "reads of obnoxious sympathy towards the Kremlin's arms escalation policies". This because I had written: "Distinguished foreign visitors, including world leaders, who have met with Brezhnev recently, have come away with the impression he is anxious to ensure world peace and is keenly aware of the dire consequences of a nuclear conflict for all mankind."

One of these prominent visitors was Mr Harrison, who last saw Mr Brezhnev shortly before the American Presidential election. Only a few days ago Mr Harrison told a seminar in Washington that he had met with Mr Brezhnev numerous times and had come away convinced that

### Back to the abacus

From Mr Dipak Vasani

Sir, I wish to complain about the indiscriminate use of electronic calculators by school children.

It seems to me that this will surely lead to laziness and inefficiency. Why do we have to depend on a machine instead of using the brain which we have been given? Surely, we do not want to become "robots".

It is pathetic to see students getting out these "little boxes" and play tap-tap-tapping sounds to add up two and four.

Soon they will need a machine to tell them where to go. Is this education? We might as well go back to using the drum to tap out messages to each other.

Yours faithfully,  
DIPAK VASANI,  
94 Ryecroft,  
Harrow,  
Essex,  
February 15.

### Job creation in the inner cities

From Mr Rupert Nabarro and Mr Graeme Shankland

Sir, The cost to the Government of maintaining a man unemployed is almost identical to the average wage in manufacturing industry. The loss of social security contributions, income tax and VAT, added to the social security payments made to unemployed workers amounts for a married man to 89 per cent to 96 per cent (PEP figure) of average earnings.

Provided job regeneration by the public and private sector is productive, it is less inflationary than keeping men unemployed when they create nothing while still consuming.

We found from our studies in London and Liverpool that declining economic activity, uncertain work prospects and heavy unemployment were common to most deprived inner city areas and constitute the root cause of their poverty. A concentrated programme of job creation in these areas offers three advantages. It could directly improve environmental and physical conditions. It could be used as a means of training men to fit present skill shortages likely to become more acute when the economy picks up. It could be used to bring direct aid to those worst hit by decline in their areas who will be the last to be brought back into work with any future reflation.

We propose the Government promotes a five-year programme, tailored to suit each selected inner city's needs and using local machinery representing public and private sectors. The programme should include housing rehabilitation and construction, building small factories and renewing old industrial areas and premises, restoring them to productive use. The existing Job Creation Programme is inappropriate to this aim.

The Government is finalizing its inner city policies at the moment. It is now urgent that this combined job creation and renewal programme be started, not as a short-term palliative but to halt rising unemployment and to bring into society the extra 1½ million people who will be on the labour market in 10 years' time.

Yours faithfully,  
RUPERT NABARRO,  
Roger Tym and Associates,  
GRAEME SHANKLAND,  
Shankland Cox Partnership,  
16 Bedford Square, WC1.

### Distribution of honours

From Mr Cecil Lewis

Sir, Honours have become suspect. Recent years have degenerated into mere favours distributed like tips (or conscience money) to cronies or hired retainers. The system is also full of anomalies. The same honour is accorded to faithful civil servants as to distinguished scientists, to men in uniform as to outstanding scientists or engineers.

It may therefore be opportune to suggest that an authority be set up devoted to singling out what another country has called living national treasures, the authorities to be independent of all establishment, to reward outstanding abilities in the arts and sciences and, more particularly, in those areas of courage and fortitude which are too often forgotten when they cease to be news.

In a world where the worship of quantity is almost universal, to set up a council of impartial men and women to bestow the insignia of honour on those members of society who have shown outstanding qualities of mind or spirit to restore the balance. If the criteria for the rewards were rigorous and exclusive enough, standards might be re-established in which a title awarded solely for quality, whatever its form, would return honour to its normal high meaning.

Faithfully,  
CECIL LEWIS,  
Poste Restante,  
Corfu,  
Greece.

### What Keats drank

From Miss Jennifer Fellows

Sir, In reply to Mr Reginald Maudling's question as to Keats's taste for claret (Letters February 17), it is certainly true that the allusions to wine in Keats's letters would seem to support the conclusion that "he appeared to favour sparkling red wines"; but there is ample evidence in his letters of his predilection—amounting to almost passion—for claret. I venture to quote to George and Georgiana Keats of February 24, 1819—to quote but a single instance—he writes as follows:

"I like Claret, whenever I can have Claret I must drink it"—his only plain affair that I am at all sensual in... For really 'tis so fine—it fills one's mouth with a glowing freshness—then goes down cold and feverless—then you do not feel it quavelling with your liver—no—it is rather a Peacock, rather lies as quiet as it did in the grape; then it is as fragrant as the Queen Bee, and the more ethereal Part of it mounts into the brain, not assaulting the cerebral apparatus like a bully in a bad-house looking for his trull and hurrying from door to door bounding against the wainscot, but rather walks like Aladdin about his charmed palace so gently that you do not know he is there."

The story—perhaps apocryphal—is also told of how Keats once sprinkled his tongue with cayenne in order to savour the refreshing qualities of a glass of claret the more fully.

Yours faithfully,  
JENNIFER FELLOWS,  
106 Flimstee Road,  
Cambridge.

### From Mr Frank Cole

Sir, The reader of Keats's letters can have little doubt that the poet was a claret lover, for his correspondence abounds in references to the wine. Perhaps more memorably, Keats wrote to Benjamin Bailey in August, 1819: "My friends should drink a dozen of Claret on my behalf."

Yours faithfully,  
FRANK COLE,  
Director of Libraries and Arts  
and Curator of Keats House  
Keats House,  
Hampstead, NW3.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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### Industrial sector shows economy strong growth last quarter

Westlake  
The economy grew in the fourth quarter after stagnating in the third, according to government figures, yesterday. But, with the rise in national output of about 1 per cent in 1976, it seems certain to go on in economic activity in the first three months of 1977. The rise in output began last winter, while at the same time the weak performance of the late spring was still more in-

encouraging aspect of growth is that it is concentrated in the sector, which accounts for 15 per cent of the national output of goods.

Production expansion rate of more than 1 per cent during the quarter. This compares with a rate of expansion of 0.5 per cent in the same period of last year.

On this basis, the Government's job-preserving and job-creating programmes would not seem to have contributed much to the employment position, although several other factors have also been at work during this recession. For example, productivity seems to have shown an exceptional fall for two years as job-sharing activities have increased.

On the other hand, more of the people made jobs are now believed to be registering for unemployment benefit, while the labour force itself is expanding rather faster than has been the case in the past for demographic reasons. This may mean that the economy would have to expand at closer to 4 per cent a year to prevent the total jobless figures from going up.

The Treasury is now forecasting that the gross domestic product will rise by about 2 per cent between the second halves of 1976 and 1977, or 3 per cent if the export performance improves to be greater than expected.

However, the evidence is that export growth is still sluggish and the other elements of demand are not expected to contribute much towards growth in the coming months.

As a result, the level of growth seen in the fourth quarter of last year does not seem likely to continue, as would be necessary if unemployment was to be arrested.

### Oil tanker crew stage sit-in dispute over wages

Mr Ravi Tikko: crew problems on the Globtik Venus.

Mr Brian Laughton, administrative secretary of the federation in London, said he was not surprised at the stand taken by the crew. Even though they were not unionized they were "aware that they were being exploited".

Although Globtik was planning to bring in a British crew it was important that the company should pay off the old crew at federation rates, he said.

If owners with ships under flags of convenience in dispute over pay were allowed to pay off crews below the recommended rates, it would encourage them to delay taking action as long as possible, said Mr Laughton.

As the figure recommended by the ITF was an average of European rates, and British seamen's pay was below this average, Mr Laughton doubted whether the change to a British crew would be a Globtik with a larger wage bill.

Mr Ravi Tikko: crew problems on the Globtik Venus.

Mr Laughton said yesterday that the company was moving the ship from the Bahamas to the British flag and had a British crew waiting in Le Havre to take over when the ship arrived. Mr Laughton said a representative from France but there was no indication that the dispute had been solved.

### DEANSON (HOLDINGS) LTD.

Deansons of Computer Stationery, Business Forms and Office Books; Offset Litho Printers and Distributors of Adhesive Tapes

results for the two years ended 30th September	1976	1975
Turnover	£2000	£2000
Profit before taxation	2,563	2,163
Profit after taxation	173	242
Profit after taxation	83	122
ND (GROSS)	29.08%	29.08%

POINTS FROM CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT  
difficulties referred to in my Interim Statement issued in the second half of the year.  
capital expenditure of £200,000 on new plant and machinery has now been completed but the results for year did not benefit from this expenditure. However, at that time we are now in a position to meet any large surge in demand which might occur.  
over for the first four months of the current year been maintained but I will not attempt to make forecast for the rest of the year due to the uncertain difficult trading conditions which continue to prevail.  
of the Report and Accounts are obtainable from: Secretary, DEANSON (HOLDINGS) LTD., 87THGATE, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL WS9 8TJ.

### Mr Benn to step into oil search dispute

By Roger Vielvoys  
Mr Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Energy, has been forced to step into the dispute affecting the efforts of the oil companies and the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) to become partners to look for oil under new licences issued less than two weeks ago.

Mr Benn's department had hoped that BNOC and the United Kingdom Offshore Operators Association, which represents 39 companies working in British waters, could have produced a standard operating agreement for exploration and development of oil fields under the fifth round licences where the state company is a compulsory 51 per cent majority shareholder.

But after long negotiations both sides produced draft agreements that were unacceptable to the other. There have been no meetings since the end of December and there is no immediate prospect of the two sides getting together again.

The main point of contention is a clause that would allow BNOC to go ahead with the development of a field even if its oil company partners thought it not worth commercial exploitation. Oil companies are suspicious that BNOC might prefer a go-it-alone policy rather than trying to negotiate a reduction in royalty or tax to make the economics of the field more attractive.

Mr Benn is about to tell the offshore operators that he considers that the BNOC draft is a reasonable basis for negotiations and in the absence of an agreement with the association that the companies will have to reach individual agreements with the state company.

Lord Kearton, chairman of BNOC, said talks on operating agreements had started with some of the oil companies last Friday and had gone well. He did not expect the fact that each company would have to negotiate individual agreements would cause any delays in the exploration programme for acreage licensed at the beginning of this month.

Mr R. J. Sweeney, president of Murphy Oil, one of the partners in the Ninian offshore development, has caused a flutter among the various companies involved in the development of the oilfield with his statement that the central concrete platform might not be ready for float-out this year.

Chevron, which is responsible for design, construction and positioning of the platforms, said yesterday that it was Mr Sweeney's own opinion and the group was still working towards a float-out in the late summer.

Mr Brian Laughton, administrative secretary of the federation in London, said he was not surprised at the stand taken by the crew. Even though they were not unionized they were "aware that they were being exploited".

Although Globtik was planning to bring in a British crew it was important that the company should pay off the old crew at federation rates, he said.

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### Doubts on deficit delay Carter budget till today

From Frank Vogt  
Washington, Feb 21  
President Carter will send his 1978 Budget proposal to Congress tomorrow. Minor delays have arisen largely because of last-minute efforts to ensure that the deficit is held below \$60,000m (about £35,300m).

Administration sources stressed that proposals for the year starting on October 1 were likely to be revised by both the Administration and Congress. They note that the new Administration had not yet had time to design fully a Budget of its own.

President Carter's proposals will be presented as essentially modest changes in the budget programme announced by the Ford Administration in mid-January.

Mr Carter hopes to prepare legislative programmes in the next few months dealing with tax reform, social welfare and energy issues, and hopes to complete a major review of defence spending.

The Administration is taking the view that the programme to be announced tomorrow should be a "clean" one, to be followed by the details in the next few days.

### Workers say sharescheme 'drove coach and four through social contract' Unions fight GEC £178m pay-out

By John Beaman  
Unions representing most of the General Electric Company's 166,000 workers in this country are totally opposed to the group's planned £178m pay-out to shareholders.

Mr Roy Sanderson, of the Electrical Trades Union, leader of GEC's 11-union national joint consultative council, said yesterday that the unions considered the scheme "bloody immoral" and that it "drove a coach-and-four through the spirit and form of the social contract".

After considering the capital reconstruction scheme and after talks with Sir Arnold Weinstock, GEC's managing director, the 11 unions unanimously opposed the plan. They have written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer asking him to stop the scheme and, as Mr Sanderson explained, "reminding him that views of this scheme will play a major part in talks about the renewal of the social contract".

Mr Sanderson added that "if anyone doesn't believe that this scheme will influence talks on the contract, they must be mad".

The unions' council sent its letter to the Chancellor yesterday and they are seeking legal advice in the hope of challenging the capital reconstruction proposals. They are to draw the scheme to the attention of Sir Harold Wilson in his capacity as chairman of the committee of inquiry into the City.

The reconstruction plan, announced last month, involves the issue of £178m of new floating rate capital notes to shareholders on the basis of 32½p nominal of notes for each GEC share now held. The notes are repayable in 1985 and carry an interest rate 1 per cent above inter-bank rate.

GEC has explained that the reconstruction would be a part compensation to share-holders "for the dilution of group equity which will follow its intended creation or acquisition of businesses overseas."

A spokesman for the group commented yesterday that the scheme was "perfectly above board". Since it involved the issue of capital notes from GEC's share premium account, the spokesman said that the issue would merely "give to shareholders what is already theirs".

The company, which has cash resources of more than £230m, has said that the reconstruction scheme will in no way affect investment plans within Britain.

And in talks with the unions Sir Arnold expressed his willingness to consider any proposals for investment projects which would create more jobs in the group.

For their part the unions claim that the scheme is "a device to circumvent the counter-inflation curb on dividends and the tax laws". They point out that, since the scheme involves no increase in dividends, but offers shareholders a clear capital gain, on sale or redemption, the new notes will attract only Capital Gains Tax at 30 per cent only.

The unions also note that under the terms of the scheme Sir Arnold would receive notes with a nominal value of £905,000. This "shareholders' bonanza" has, Mr Sanderson says, resulted in a heavy post-bag from members and shop stewards who feel that "if the group's workers had done a similar thing there would have been a hue and cry about breaking the pay code".

The Government's attitude towards the scheme was outlined last month by Mr Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary of the Treasury. In a written parliamentary reply he said that the reconstruction "is not a dividend".

possible by the Trustee Savings Bank Act, 1976, was blocked by Nube in support of an "extra responsibility" payment to 1,500 branch managers and some assistants.

The Department of Employment has continued to prevent implementation of an increase to the managers, despite protestations from the TSB and the union in talks with junior ministers and senior officials, that the deal should go ahead.

Nube maintains that substantial pay increases are permissible, despite current restrictions, because of the extra duties and responsibilities involved in operating the loans service.

The original deal, which was agreed between the union and the TSB but rejected by the Department of Employment, gave increases of at least £700 a year. The latest offer is for between £150 and £200.

The TSB has given a warning of "the serious consequences that will arise if the current deadlock is not ultimately resolved".

Mr William Whiteman, Nube assistant secretary responsible for the TSB, said yesterday that the union was strongly opposed to the new offer.

"We have proved to the Department of Employment that the significant increases in responsibility involved justify the figures originally agreed", he said.

A covering letter with the ballot forms would state that the object of testing opinion was to confirm the view "that the members affected would not be prepared to work the new service for such payments".

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### £25m to be raised by City Corporation

By John Whitmore  
The City of London Corporation, which Labour members of the Greater London Council wish to see taken over or broken up, is to raise nearly £25m through the issue of a six-year loan stock.

Most of the money being raised will go towards funding the Corporation's two major investment projects—the Barbican development and the recently-opened London Museum.

The Barbican started in the early '60s but, largely as a result of industrial disputes, is still uncompleted. It was originally to have cost £13m, but this has risen to nearer £100m.

The residential part of the project, completed late last year, cost £42m. But rising costs forced rents and rates to levels prohibitive for family occupation, and in spite of considerable opposition, the Corporation decided last year to dilute its ideal of a purely residential estate and to allow in a small number of commercial tenants.

Now well under way is the second part of the development, the arts and conference centre, and which a little luck should see it finished by 1979. But the cost is now expected to reach £50m.

The London Museum, which opened earlier this year, cost £11.5m. But whereas the funding of the Barbican is solely the responsibility of the Corporation, the museum is being financed jointly by the Corporation, the GLC and the Department of Education and Science.

Labour members of the GLC and the London Labour Party continue to press for changes with the Corporation, who would lead to the Corporation—whose primary acts as a major seat of international finance—contributing more towards the financial needs of the metropolis, perhaps an extra £30m or so a year.

Not possible, comes the answer from the Corporation. For a start, capital spending has pushed the Corporation's debt up to more than £135m, and the cost of servicing this debt—nearly £15m a year—fully absorbs the Corporation's income from sources other than rates.

Income for rates does add up to a sizeable £162m, but of that £37.3m already goes to the GLC and £84.7m to the Inner London Education Authority.

A further £9.7m goes towards rate equalization—a helping hand to other local authorities—and £7.5m to the Thames Water Board, leaving just under £23m to meet running expenses, including those of the City of London Police.

What is more, the Corporation argues, its expenses are already unstated in the sense that a number of costs that fall on the ratepayer in other areas are met out of trust funds in the City. These include the office of the Lord Mayor and maintenance of the Thames bridges.

But financial institutions and international bankers, comes the counter-argument, can afford to pay more rates. The Corporation is sceptical. It points out that it already generates more rates per square foot than any other local authority in the country, an that there have recently been signs of an exodus to its less-expensive fringes.

The other main plank of the Labour argument is of course that the Corporation's electoral procedures—votes for rate-payers—are undemocratic. No political riots have, however, been recorded of late, and the City will be retaining the office of alderman when other boroughs abolish it next year.

Financial Editor, page 21

The United States markets were closed yesterday because of the national holiday for George Washington's birthday.

THE POUND  
Bank sells  
Austria Sch 1.61 1.56  
Belgium Fr 65.25 62.25  
Canada \$ 1.79 1.74  
Denmark Kr 10.40 10.00  
Finland Mk 6.70 6.45  
France Fr 8.72 8.40  
Germany Dm 4.25 4.03  
Greece Dr 66.25 63.00  
Hong Kong \$ 8.15 7.70  
Italy L 1575.00 1515.00  
Japan Yn 505.00 480.00  
Netherlands Gld 4.42 4.28  
Norway Kr 3.28 3.02  
Portugal Esc 58.00 54.50  
S Africa Rd 121.00 112.50  
Spain Ptas 166.00 155.00  
Sweden Kr 7.50 7.15  
Switzerland Fr 4.44 4.22  
US \$ 1.75 1.70  
Yugoslavia Dnr 34.50 32.00

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Sweden Kr 7.50 7.15  
Switzerland Fr 4.44 4.22  
US \$ 1.75 1.70  
Yugoslavia Dnr 34.50 32.00

THE POUND  
Bank sells  
Austria Sch 1.61 1.56  
Belgium Fr 65.25 62.25  
Canada \$ 1.79 1.74  
Denmark Kr 10.40 10.00  
Finland Mk 6.70 6.45  
France Fr 8.72 8.40  
Germany Dm 4.25 4.03  
Greece Dr 66.25 63.00  
Hong Kong \$ 8.15 7.70  
Italy L 1575.00 1515.00  
Japan Yn 505.00 480.00  
Netherlands Gld 4.42 4.28  
Norway Kr 3.28 3.02  
Portugal Esc 58.00 54.50  
S Africa Rd 121.00 112.50  
Spain Ptas 166.00 155.00  
Sweden Kr 7.50 7.15  
Switzerland Fr 4.44 4.22  
US \$ 1.75 1.70  
Yugoslavia Dnr 34.50 32.00

### Tobacco tax switch causes rift

By Patricia Tisdall  
Cigarette price changes due in next month's Budget, to complete the changeover to the EEC tobacco tax structure, have caused a rift between the big tobacco manufacturers.

Imperial Tobacco which, with Wills and Wills, holds around two-thirds of all United Kingdom cigarette sales would like implementation of the changes delayed as long as possible. Gallaher and Carreras Rothmans, whose main interests are in the larger King-sized brands, would prefer a swifter transition.

The effect of the changes will be to narrow the price differences between large and small cigarettes.

To comply with the first phase of the EEC's requirements, the Chancellor must raise the ad valorem element from a present level of 22 per cent to a minimum of 25 per cent of the total tax. But the cigarette manufacturers are worried that the proportion would be much higher.

Gallaher's recommendation is that the ad valorem element of the tax, which is levied on the cost of the final product, should not account for more than 30 per cent of the recommended retail price. This, they say, would do least damage to the quality of cigarettes, research effort, profits and employment levels.

The EEC requirements also mean that the Chancellor must change the present duty charged on the weight of tobacco used to a specific duty levied on the number of cigarettes produced, irrespective of size.

Again there is considerable scope in the scale of the new duty which can vary from 5 per cent to 75 per cent of the total Gallaher and Rothmans would like a high specific duty element to balance the low ad valorem component.

The Treasury has said that providing the switch will have to be completed by the next Finance Bill for implementation not later than January 1, 1978. It has rejected Imperial's proposals, which did not meet with agreement from other manufacturers, for a two-tier taxation system to protect smaller cigarettes.

The split between the manufacturers has meant that the Tobacco Advisory Committee, the industry trade association, has been unable to put forward collective recommendations to the Chancellor. Instead it has submitted a series of proposals reflecting the different views of its members.

Textile pledge: Mr John Nott, Opposition spokesman on trade (above), yesterday pledged Conservative support for the British textiles industry in its demands for a fundamental renegotiation of the Multi Fibre Arrangement on which discussions are due in Geneva early next month. He told the Commons that it was important that the MFA, which is due for renewal at the end of this year, should try to arrive at a global policy for the EEC on textile import penetration.

Brussels talks on UK shipyard aid near end  
Government negotiations with the European Commission over an emergency support scheme for British shipyards are thought to be near completion.

The scheme, which would involve an intervention fund to which shipbuilders could resort to close the gap between British prices and those quoted by foreign competition, is expected to be made available under Industry Act provisions for financial assistance to industry.

The organizing committee for British Shipbuilders, the proposed state shipbuilding group, has not taken a direct part in the Brussels negotiations, but it is being kept informed by the Department of Industry.

Price curbs Bill  
The Government's consultative document on price restraint policy after present powers come to an end on July 31 will be published today. A Bill is expected to be laid before Parliament by the Easter recess.

Stockbrokers remanded  
Mr Lewis Altman and Mr Robert Carnes, directors of the suspended City stock exchange, Lewis Altman and Co, were remanded on bail to March 30 at Guildhall, London, yesterday charged with a breach of the Exchange Control Act, 1947.

How the markets moved  
The Times index: 161.07 - 1.57  
The FT index: 389.0 - 4.0

THE POUND  
Bank sells  
Austria Sch 1.61 1.56  
Belgium Fr 65.25 62.25  
Canada \$ 1.79 1.74  
Denmark Kr 10.40 10.00  
Finland Mk 6.70 6.45  
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Japan Yn 505.00 480.00  
Netherlands Gld 4.42 4.28  
Norway Kr 3.28 3.02







BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Anglo American shows underlying strength

Anglo American Corporation's 47 per cent of its income from gold, which has not been a factor in its rise in the past year, but the fact that it is able to increase income by some 15m in the next 12 months and gold investment demonstrates its strength.

buying Anglo one taking a stake in the high gold commodity price.

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When Mr William Rodgers, the Secretary of State for Transport, gives evidence this afternoon to the Commons select committee examining British Rail he will doubtless remind it of his department's unwavering determination to get more freight on rail "whenever this makes economic sense".

Alas, it is a phrase without meaning. Not even a pious hope: for his civil servants are privately convinced that there is no long-term future for any but the heaviest "merry-go-round" trains hauling coal and iron ore.

Superficially there has been improvement with British Rail's freight deficit cut from £87m on a 1975 turnover of £245m to about £40m last year. It is a false dawn, compounded of inflated price increases and wage restraint in a labour-intensive industry. Ton-miles hauled are the lowest this century—disastrous for a mode of transport with high fixed costs and which thrives on high volume.

Loss of higher-rated traffic in the 1960s has cut earning power dramatically. While passenger fares chased costs, rail freight revenue per ton-mile was exactly the same in 1974 as in 1964. Individual rates rose, but a lean and efficient road haulage industry stripped layer after layer of business off the top.

Economic growth could conceivably put rail freight in the black by 1979 on present accounting. With more government grants for private sidings through and British Rail hoped for a 50 per cent rise in bulk freight on rail by the end of the century, there seemed at least a fighting chance of making inroads into the longer road hauls, provided EEC safety rules on lorry drivers' hours were enforced. Had not the Environment Secretary admitted last July that each heavy lorry should be paying an extra £1,700 a year in taxes?

Rail freight, however, also enjoys hidden profits. British Rail is grossly overpaid for its services. The 1976-77 budget, submitted by Whitehall's eager consumption two confidential reports.

The second report recommended lopping up to 2,500 miles off the 3,000-mile passenger network; in return, the National Bus Company would be forced to withdraw long-distance coaches competing with inter-city trains.

Of course, the two events are connected only in the minds of the British Rail board. There is not the slightest indication that either the Government or the National Bus Company wants to restrict cheap travel by long-distance coach, though both parties would be delighted to see a large number of trains replaced by buses since the Government could take anything up to £100m off British Rail's passenger subsidy.

Many of the lines British Rail wants to strip of passengers are cross-country links such as Ipswich-Dunstable, on which freight now gets a free ride because track costs are covered by the block passenger grant. And Mr Rodgers told the Commons quite emphatically on January 20: "Nothing I have heard since taking up my present office in September has led me to see a justification for long-term subsidies to any mode of freight transport."

Unable to absorb perhaps £50m of additional track costs, the general freight business would suffer a major collapse as strategic lines were closed and individual customers switched to road because they could not afford a "private siding" 20 miles long.

# A package deal that could save the goods trains



Richard Hope, Editor of 'Railway Gazette', argues that greater efficiency is the key to a greater BR share of freight business

The first was a management "validation" of a research division plan for a second-generation Freightliner system to carry containers, code-named Speedlink. Doubtless intended to dispose of a bizarre proposal that would have played havoc with traditional operations and labour agreements, the validation contained astonishing cost figures for buying, maintaining and fuelling container trains. On this basis British Rail should be charging Freightliners Ltd at least three times what Freightliners is actually paying today for train movement.

Speedlink costs were certainly exaggerated—though British Rail denies this—but they also highlight the fact that nearly all locomotives and most wagons were built before the 1968 Transport Act, which wrote off much of the railway capital debt. It is all too obvious that current freight charges are not providing for replacement of rolling stock and motive power and this cannot go on for ever.

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duce "realism" into the research division's original proposal was a major factor in the demise of Speedlink.

The railwayman regards "merry-go-round" coal trains as a miracle of high utilization, with wagons spending two hours at the colliery instead of two days. Yet the actual loading may take 10 minutes and cutting terminal time by half on a 15-mile haul makes a big saving. What road haulier would waste two hours at the pithead if he could load in 30 minutes?

At last week's select committee hearing Mr Peter Parker, British Rail's chairman, repeated the call for Freightliners Ltd to be returned to British Rail control. This is crucial, because any attempt to make rail freight viable is clearly going to need major and closely coordinated changes on four fronts: marketing, operating, industrial relations and technical.

Direct control of container carrying is vital if—as is likely—closer integration of container, railroad and wagonload services proves necessary.

But Mr Parker's cry for more British Rail "freedom to death" will certainly be rejected by Mr Rodgers. Whitehall's view is that if the leading axe is to swing again, money for trains is money wasted.

No, this time the railwaymen have to change their spots first. Essentially, this means a package deal in which unions and management agree to a government a viable strategy for a larger freight business based on agreement to operate more efficiently with one-man crews.

Lower movement costs and better service might well capture 40 million tons a year from the roads, doubling British Rail's freight revenue and stabilizing road ton-miles.

Convince a Labour government of this and British Rail would see its investment soon enough. Until then, however, Whitehall is happy to adopt the attitude of letting British Rail freeze in the dark.

# Pay policy worries for the local councils

Eric Wigham

Tomorrow morning 20 or 30 speakers for local authorities up and down the country, members of their national Conditions of Service Advisory Board, will call on Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, to put their views about the new state pay policy after July 31, if there is one.

They are expected to suggest a new "social contract" between government and the two sides of industry which would at the same time allow a wide measure of collective bargaining and maintain overall control of pay movements.

Their idea is that there should be a defined total limit for each pay group which might contain two elements—a small general increase of x per cent or x points, and a further y per cent to cover all other increases in earnings through such things as the correction of anomalies, restoration of differentials, and the inclusion of part of the supplements of the past two years into basic pay, productivity bonuses, overtime, fringe benefits, and wage drift generally.

Tomorrow's negotiation will not only represent the employers of nearly three million people, an eighth of the country's workforce including town hall staff and manual workers, builders and other craftsmen, firemen, teachers, probation officers, social workers and many others: they will also speak for the nation's ratepayers, anxious to avoid changes which will add heavily to their expenditure.

The suggestion they have in mind arises out of the problems they foresee for local government in some proposals for a new pay policy, both of which would also face many other industries and services. They are unlikely to go into detail when it is uncertain whether it will be possible to reach agreement on a new policy at all, and when no one knows the Chancellor's Budget intentions, which could have an important effect on the take-home pay of the low paid and on differentials.

They will hope for a further meeting after the terms of the Budget are known. They may concentrate meanwhile on their view that a third stage is essential if an inflationary outbreak is to be avoided. They will urge that any measures which would avoid the administrative burden of the present stage, which necessitates special calculations each pay day for each employee and includes provisions on incremental scales which they have found almost impossible to work.

Sooner or later they will come back to their main anxiety, which arises out of trade union pressures for constant increases in basic pay. This would mean a much higher basis for the calculation of bonus payments and overtime premia and could add nearly £70m to their wage bill.

The latest Department of Employment figures showed that bonus payments were more than 12 per cent of the pay of the 270,000 full-time

them effectively or by making "new" payments, or, at the worst, by spreading the practice of offering them additional overtime.

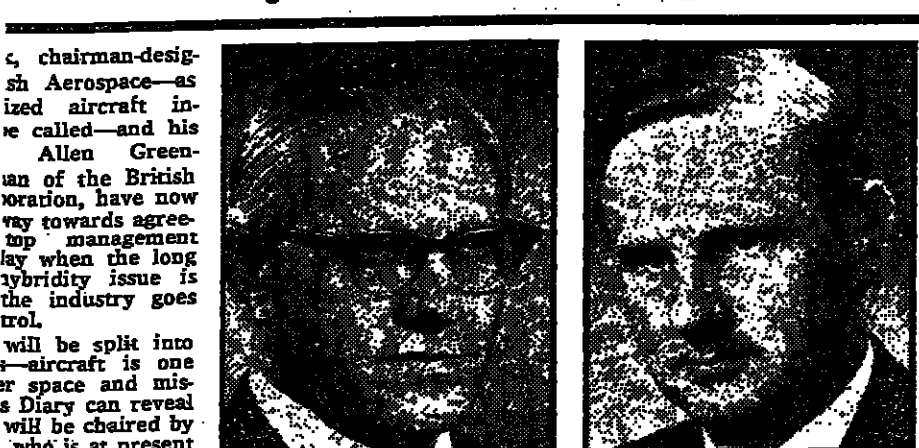
If a general pay increase were permitted of, say, 5 per cent this in addition to immediate full consolidation and unavoidable line payments, could well add £250m to the national pay bill—equivalent to an average increase in rates of between 2p and 3p in the pound, though, of course, it would vary greatly between different authorities and another. In the circumstances the employers feel strongly that consolidation, if decided on, should be by stages.

Alarmed by the extent to which bonus schemes have been ill-conceived or allowed to deteriorate, so that the cost of some has little relation to increased productivity, the employers have been marshalling their resources on the possibility of reform. Two papers on productivity prepared for the employers side of the national joint council for manual workers by Mr Brian Rusbridge, the secretary, have been discussed and revised in the most thorough exercise in employer consultation ever undertaken in local government.

No immediate action is possible to buy out bad bonus schemes because increases are not allowed under the present pay policy and the unions refuse to enter into discussions which can result in decreases but cannot result in increases.

Whether or not their framework for a new pay policy is adopted, local authorities will continue to urge very strongly that there should be freedom to reform pay structures and that, so far as productivity agreements are permitted, emphasis should be placed on the updating of existing schemes, with new schemes introduced only if it is shown that they can be effectively controlled.

# Business Diary: British Aerospace's co-pilots • BSC manifesto



The men who are to head British Aerospace's two main divisions, Freddie Page (aircraft) and George Jefferson (space and missiles).

implicable enemy of nationalisation he did not want to be considered a "nationalist". Lord Beswick appears to have eschewed the idea of having an overall chief executive and Page and Jefferson will be managing as well as chairmen. Both are engineers by training, and both were with the English Electric company which is now part of BAC.

Sir Peter Fletcher, the director of Hawker Siddeley Aviation, is responsible for international and military affairs, is being tipped to join the board of British Aerospace soon.

Up the workers At least a third of the board of British Steel Corporation should be worker directors and

runner in industrial relations, and Ken Jones, a teaching fellow in industrial relations and a former social policy adviser to BSC.

Worker Directors Speak will also contain a swipe at the Bullock Committee, not so much upon the majority recommendations but because the committee did not invite the BSC worker directors to give evidence.

The worker directors want the BSC scheme to be enlarged, giving them "initially" a third of the seats on the main board, and they say that the general principle of worker directorship is one that should be attempted throughout industry.

Beanstalk Fruit and vegetable suppliers resent the size of advertising budgets, which support rivals in the canning and freezing business, but are usually too disinclined to answer back.

Now, however, the suppliers are taking on one of the giants of the food industry in a test case. The fresh produce trade is challenging the long-standing habit of the processed side of making value comparisons with fresh produce.

The target is the latest Heinz campaign in newspapers which shows a tomato, a pepper, a green bean and a pea, and a caption which reads: "Two vegetables that don't cost the earth." At the present price carrots wouldn't tempt anyone.

# "Trident Television has had a most successful year"

	Year ended 30th Sept. 1976	Year ended 30th Sept. 1975
Turnover	47,178	33,880
Profit before Taxation	4,825	2,092
Earnings per Share	6.1 pence	2.5 pence
Dividend per Share	2.3 pence	2.1 pence

A final dividend of 1.615 pence per share, together with the interim dividend already paid, makes a total dividend for the year of 2.322 pence per share (1975: 2.111 pence).

REVENUE, PROFITS UP "Trident has had a most successful year," states Mr G.E. Ward Thomas, Chairman of Trident Television Limited, in his Report for the year. "Television advertising revenue has been buoyant, moving up to second place among the ITV contractors. Our Australian enterprise has developed to the point at which we begin to see a return on our investment and our other interests have also substantially improved their profits."

Pre-tax profit for the year ended 30th September 1976 was £4.82 million (1975: £2.09 million) and net earnings per share increased to 6.1 pence (2.5 pence).

Annual Report available from: Trident House, Brooks Mews, W1Y 1LF

Trident Television Limited



# SIEMENS

## Information for Siemens Shareholders

### Sales continue firm

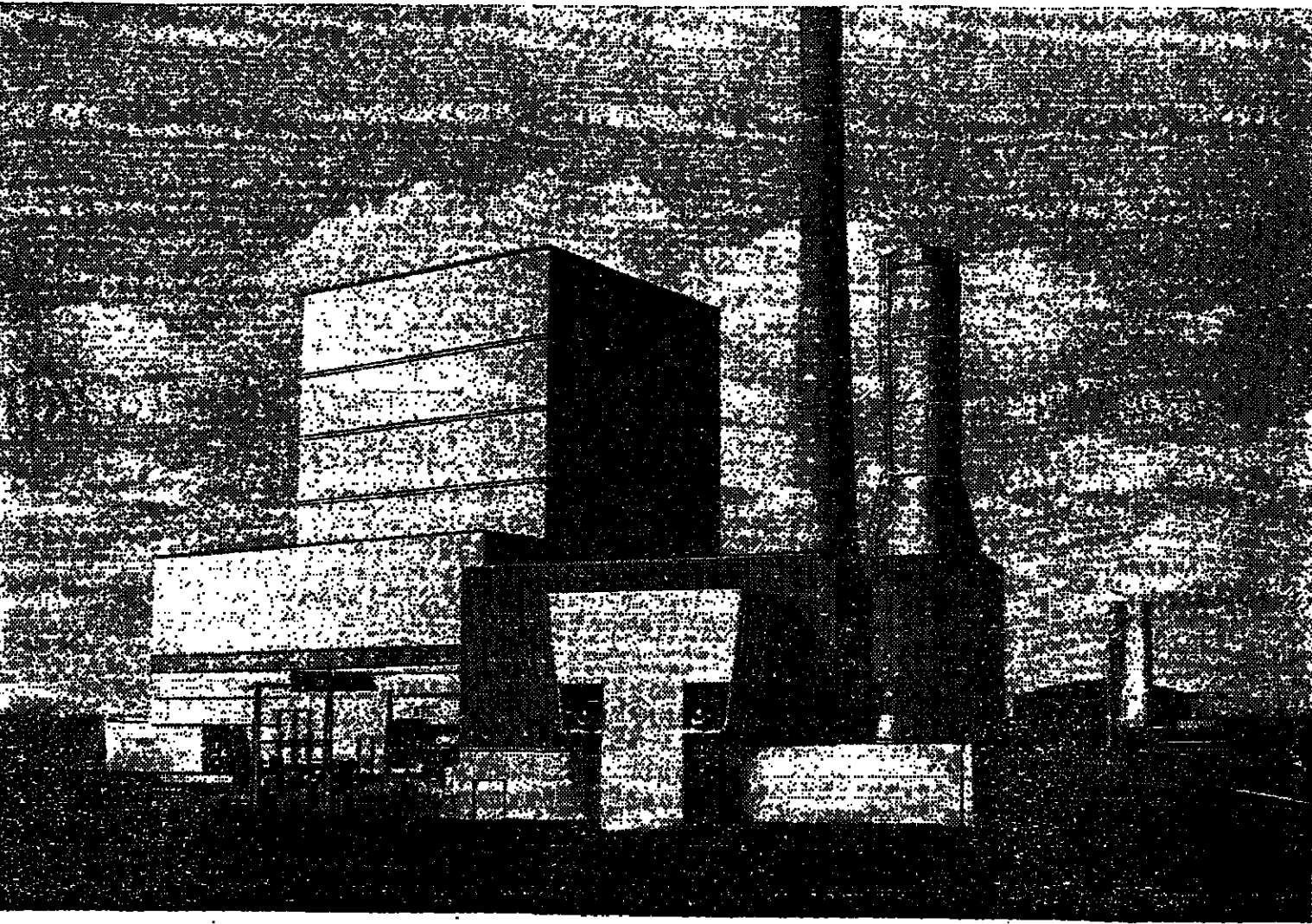
Although worldwide sales for the first quarter of our current financial year (from 1st October to 31st December 1976), achieved only modest 6% gains over the same period last year, a number of major contracts, concluded primarily with customers abroad, brought orders received to £ 1,650 million. This compares with £ 1,260 million a year ago. These contracts include a £ 100 million order from Nigeria for telephone switching centres, exchanges, and cable networks, and a £ 25 million order from Libya for local and STD telephone exchanges. Since it takes several years to execute major orders, it will be some time before they begin to influence plant capacity utilization. Total export orders increased to £ 550 million from £ 310 million a year ago. First quarter orders from the Federal Republic of Germany reached £ 730 million, exceeding by 11% the £ 640 million recorded last year. Despite a favourable first quarter, we anticipate only a slight gain in orders for the total 1976/77 financial year. Worldwide sales during the first three months of the current financial year reached £ 1,360 million, a 6% increase over last year's figure of £ 1,190 million. With an 8%

increase to £ 710 million (last year, £ 650 million), domestic business contributed somewhat more to this rise than did international business, which advanced 4% to £ 650 million (last year, £ 540 million). When figures are adjusted for cost-conditioned price trends, the real increase in total sales remains small. Comparable figures for the number of employees again showed a first quarter decline, falling 1.6% to 299,000. However, this tendency should moderate during the course of the 1976/77 financial year, provided that order receipts and sales continue to develop in line with expectations. First quarter employment costs were 6% higher this year than last, totalling £ 620 million as compared with £ 560 million. At £ 49 million, capital outlays for fixed assets during the first three months of the current financial year reached last year's first quarter levels. The preceding year saw an outlay of £ 23 million for the acquisition of further OSRAM shares, and £ 20 million for an increase in the capital of Kraftwerk Union AG. Rising costs had an adverse effect on earnings; as a result, the net margin receded from 2.8% last year to 2.5%.

	1st Quarter 75/76	1st Quarter 76/77	Comparable Change*
Orders received (in millions of £)			
Domestic operations	950	1,280	+ 29%
less export orders	310	550	+ 62%
Domestic business	640	730	+ 11%
International business	620	920	+ 32%
	1,260	1,650	+ 22%
Sales (in millions of £)			
Domestic operations	910	1,040	+ 8%
less export orders	260	330	+ 8%
Domestic business	650	710	+ 8%
International business	540	650	+ 4%
	1,190	1,360	+ 6%

	30/9/76	31/12/76	Comparable Change*
Order backlog (in millions of £)	4,390	4,780	+ 7%
Employees (in thousands)			
Domestic operations	208	203	- 2%
International operations	96	96	± 0%
	304	299	- 2%
Employment costs (in millions of £)	560	620	+ 6%
Capital expenditures and investments (in millions of £)	93	49	- 36%
Inventories (31st Dec.) in % of sales	35%	35%	
Net income (in millions of £) in % of sales	34	34	+ 1%
	2.8%	2.5%	

\* Owing to the inclusion of OSRAM as of 1/1/76, all percentage changes stated on a comparative basis. All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on 31st December 1976: £ 1 = DM 4.020.



### Extended interest in powerstations and transformers

As of 1st January 1977 our interest in Kraftwerk Union AG, Muelheim, was increased from 50% to 100%, and our interest in Transformatoren Union AG, Stuttgart, from 50% to 75%. Both companies rank among the world

leaders in their respective fields - thermal power stations and transformers. Shown is the 720 MW coal-fired power station in Wilhelmshaven, completed by Kraftwerk Union in 1976.

**Siemens AG** In Great Britain: Siemens Ltd.

## Europa Unions and government continue to clash over inflation controls

The struggle in Western Europe between governments determined to control inflation and unions determined that wages shall at least keep pace with the rising cost of living continues unabated in 1977.

There has already been a wave of one-day strikes and demonstrations in France against the Government's plan to peg increases to the cost of living. There was a wave of strikes by Dutch unions demanding that their wages should be pegged to the cost of living.

The Italian Government has failed to persuade the unions to accept any basic limitation on a cost-of-living sliding scale arrangement, though minor changes have been made to reduce its impact, but total labour costs will be reduced by working this year on seven public holidays and by shifting the burden of financing social security benefits from employers to indirect taxation.

In Britain, there has been no sliding scale arrangement since threshold increases ended in 1974, pay, under the second stage of the social contract between the Government and the unions, has not kept pace with rising prices but there is growing workshop opposition to a third year of restraint after the present one ends at the end of July.

Germany, better placed than the others, hopes that price increases this year will fall from 4 1/2 per cent to less than 4 but there has been some concern at initial wage settlements at 6.9 per cent.

The larger table shows how hourly rates of pay in manufacturing industry and consumers price increases have compared since 1970. It gives a general idea of the trends, though pay rates do not represent all a worker's earnings, still less all an employer's labour costs. Britain's figures, showing a 3 per cent increase between July and December last year, compared with an 11 per cent rise in prices only partially reflect percentage earnings rises under the new social contract. However earnings are now rising more slowly than prices, which are expected to continue a rapid upward movement for some months.

For the moment, wage increases appear to be under

control in Britain but Italy, where they can go up rapidly in the half of last year, is more scope in Italy than where, however, for non-wage labour costs are now proposing to do

An analysis of labour for manual workers, by the EEC a couple ago and based on 19 queries, gave the result centages as shown smaller table.

The fact that the st the major proportion security costs in total Kingdom labour costs annually lower the where. The EEC sta worked out that in 1975, British labour co 3.10 Eur (common ac units), while they were France and 5.20 in G. The British system, of means that more has paid in taxation.

Eric W

### ANALYSIS OF MANUAL LABOUR COSTS\*

	Direct pay	Pay for days and bonuses not worked	Total pay	Social Security
Italy	60.30	9.50	69.80	27.82
France	62.05	8.17	70.22	25.63
Germany	69.26	10.83	79.99	17.78
UK	82.12	7.71	89.83	8.17

\* Results in percentages

### COMPARISON OF HOURLY RATES OF PAY

	Germany	France	Italy	UK	
1970 = 100	Wage rates	Wage rates	Wage rates	Wage rates	Hourly earnings
1972	123	111	124	112	113
1973	135	119	142	120	121
1974	131	127	169	136	131
1975	165	135	198	152	143
1976					
Jan	170	138	211	160	149
Feb				260	150
March				261	151
April	174	141	219	263	151
May				268	152
June				288	153
July	175	141	228	298	155
August				315	155
Sept				315	155
Oct				316	157
Nov				326	159
Dec				269	159
12 month increase per cent	6	4	15	10	9

### Business appointments

## Top executive changes on Chubb Alarms Group board

Mr D. N. Dring has been appointed chairman of Chubb Alarms Group. Mr K. M. Banks becomes managing director and Mr T. D. Ryan financial director.

Mr G. B. Jones has been named chairman of Unifit International. Mr N. J. Stapleton, previously corporate planning manager, succeeds Mr Jones as development director. BOCM Sincoc.

Mr Jim Timline is to become director/general manager of the packaging interests of Alt Cooke.

Mr Stuart Speller has been appointed to the board of C. Rowbotham & Sons (Underwriting Agency).

Sir Monty Finnison has been named chairman of the board of Alexander Findlay & Co, Sears Holdings subsidiary after the retirement of Mr J. C. Gardiner.

Mr Joe Gormley, president of the National Union of Mine workers, has become a member of

the National Research Development Corporation.

Mr Barry McKenzie has been appointed financial director and Mr Gordon Wood production director of World Distributors (Holdings). Mr John Lucken (distribution) and Mr Campbell Goldsmid (product development and co-editions) become directors of World Distributors (Manchester).

Mr Robert Honeybourne becomes assistant to the chairman and managing director of International Chemical Company.

Miss Jane Anstey has been appointed to the board of Polec, economic development consultants.

Mr P. J. Dunkerley has been named managing director of Aerosols International, part of the health and chemical division of Cadbury Schweppes.

Mr George Petrovich Kostylev, formerly head of the planning and economics department in the

Soviet Union's Minis Merchant Marine, is the rector of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Commission Maritime Safety Council.

Mr D. C. C. Roberts, elected president of the Benevolent Institution.

Mr A. R. Phillips has elected a director of J. H. Co. United Kingdom no division.

Mr N. Conduemart appointed executive vice of Irel International.

Mr F. Guy Corbi be vice-president in Overseas International Division in

Mr E. A. Carrington appointed a director of Winchester & Co.

Mr N. J. Keen and A. Mitchem become assistants of European Company.

Mr H. N. Bowdler is no chairman of Alfred P. Sons.

### JOINT COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENT

## ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

### RAND SELECTION CORPORATION LIMITED

(Both incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Further to the announcement dated 19th January 1977, the directors of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited ("AAC") and Rand Selection Corporation Limited ("RSC") announce that agreement in principle has been reached on terms of merger of the two companies. RSC has also agreed to proceed with a rights offer raise around R80 million to cover the redemption of its R30 million cumulative redeemable preference shares to repay its short term borrowings from AAC and provide for its envisaged commitments. Arrangements have been agreed in principle with De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited which is a major shareholder of RSC to underwrite the offer.

The rights offer will be so arranged that in the event of the merger being successful completed, AAC intends to make an offer to subscribers for RSC shares in terms which they will receive AAC fully paid ordinary shares in respect of their subscription in the same proportion as the merger terms which, subject to there being no major changes in market conditions, are envisaged as 200 AAC shares for every 100 RSC shares, but if the merger does not become effective subscribers will be allotted full paid ordinary shares in RSC. It will of necessity take some time to comply with necessary formalities in regard to the rights offer and merger proposals and although the provisional financial results of AAC for the year ended 31st December 1976 are now available and are being published along with this announcement, it is considered prudent in the interests of shareholders of both companies that the rights offer at merger terms should be determined nearer the time of posting the documents containing the firm proposals. The issue price for the rights offer will be related to market prices ruling at about that time. Before the rights offer can proceed, it will be necessary to authorise an increase in the capital of RSC and it is proposed to post notice on or about 3rd March 1977 calling a general meeting of RSC for this purpose to be held on or about 25th March 1977. Subject to the passing of the resolution to be submitted at the meeting, the record date for the rights offer is expected to be 1st April, 1977, and the terms of the rights offer will be announced shortly before that date.

The documents relating to the merger and the necessary increase in capital of AAC are expected to be posted on or about 31st March 1977 to members of RSC in AAC as the case may be. These will contain full particulars of the final merger proposals.

The holders of bonds representing the RSC US\$30 million 6 1/2 per cent convertible loan 1986 who lodge conversion notices on and after the day the terms of the rights offer are announced and which date is expected to be 30th March 1977, will not qualify for the rights offer in respect of shares issued arising from such conversions but the terms of any such conversions will be adjusted in accordance with the formula in the trust deed to take account of the rights offer.

It is proposed that in the event of the merger becoming effective bondholders will have the right to convert their bonds into AAC ordinary shares in place of RSC ordinary shares on the same basis as the merger terms. A notice to bondholders this connection will be published in the press on or about 30th March 1977.

Johannesburg  
21st February 1977

London Office: 40 Holborn, Vicarage  
EC1P 1JF

سكنا من الاصل



# Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

## Provisional Annual Financial Statement for the Year Ended 31st December, 1976

and  
Notice of Dividend No 81 on the Ordinary Shares

### PROVISIONAL ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1976

The following are the unaudited results of the Corporation and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, together with comparative figures for the year ended 31st December, 1975.

INCOME STATEMENT		Anglo American Group Consolidated	
		1976	1975
	R000's	R000's	R000's
Investment income	847	43 577	81 194
Income from subsidiaries	342	24 281	
Interest (net), fees and other income less administration expenses	152	13 021	
Surplus on realisation of investments	—	758	
Deduct:	141	81 637	
Cost of prospecting	112	8 891	
Loss on realisation of investments	132	6 485	
Provision against investments and loans	157	15 376	
Profit before taxation	184	66 261	
Deduct: Taxation	180	2 501	
Profit after taxation	194	63 760	
Deduct: Outside shareholders' interest	—	—	
Group profit, before extraordinary item	—	—	
Net gain (loss) arising from currency fluctuations	—	—	
Less: Transfer (to) from currency reserve	—	—	
Deduct: Dividends	194	63 760	
Preference (6%)	186	285	
Ordinary Interim 8 cents	31	10 534	
Final 25 cents	18	32 951	
Retained profit before extraordinary item	35	43 751	
Less: Extraordinary item—provision against investment in Zaire (note 2)	59	20 009	
Retained profit after extraordinary item	59	9	
Unappropriated profit from previous year	62	421	
Adjustment thereto arising from currency fluctuations	62	421	
Transfer to general reserve	21	430	
Transfer to (from) non-distributable reserve	00	—	
Unappropriated profit 31st December, 1976	21	430	

BALANCE SHEET		1976	1975
		R000's	R000's
Issued share capital	67	13 172	13 167
Ordinary shares	59	4 759	4 759
Preferred stock	26	17 931	17 926
Share premium	48	202	84 148
Non-distributable reserve	48	84 350	5 518
Less: Excess of written down cost of shares in subsidiary companies over book value of net assets at the dates of acquisition	48	84 350	8 381
Distributable reserves	121	207 930	81 285
Loan capital	195	310 211	367 098
Outside shareholders' interest in subsidiary companies	128	60 038	444 181
Loans from associated companies and others	112	272 686	60 038
Loans from subsidiary companies	100	21 833	63 564
Creditors	129	45 512	287 050
Shares in subsidiary companies	164	710 280	54 088
Loans to subsidiary companies	326	89 232	931 117
Investments	327	160 100	1 030 597
(Market value)	359	112 612	411 009
Unlisted (Directors' valuation)	390	(479 464)	(934 221)
Property, mineral rights and equipment	198	11 856	114 674
Loans to associated companies and others	438	261 658	168 054
Debtors and cash	424	74 722	13 863
	064	710 280	290 351
			101 220

Group equity earnings per share  
Dividends per share  
Net asset value per share  
(excluding excess of cost of shares in subsidiary companies over book value of net assets at the dates of acquisition)

	1976	1975
cents	65.3	64.1
	33.0	33.0
	784.0	864.0

Extraordinary item—provision against investment in Zaire. As announced in the press on 23rd January 1976, the directors of Societe Miniere de Tenke-Fungurume (S.M.T.F.) advised that work at the S.M.T.F. project has been suspended. The decision to suspend was taken principally in the light of the disturbed political conditions in Central Africa, and the resulting economic situation. Your directors have therefore considered it prudent to make provision of R20 million for part of the investment in S.M.T.F. as an extraordinary item in the income statement. S.M.T.F. is currently considering the technical feasibility and methods of financing a project smaller than the previous 10,000 tonnes per annum scheme but it will be some time before definite conclusions can be reached.

For and on behalf of the Board:  
H. F. Oppenheimer | Directors.  
G. W. H. Rely,

#### L DIVIDEND

Final dividend of 25 cents per share (1975: 25 cents) for the year ended 31st December 1976 has been declared. The dividend is payable to shareholders registered in the books of the Corporation at the close of business on 11th March 1977, and to the holders of coupon No. 86 detached from share warrants to bearer. This dividend, together with the interim dividend of 8 cents per share declared on 23rd September 1976, makes a total of 33 cents per share for the year (1975: 33 cents). A statement regarding payment of dividends to bearers will be published in the press by the London Secretary on or about 4th March 1977.

The transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from 12th to 25th March 1977, both days inclusive, and the transfer of shares to the United Kingdom offices of the transfer secretaries on or about 14th March 1977. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom currency equivalent on or about 14th March 1977 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholders may however elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the offices of the Corporation's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or in the United Kingdom on or before 11th March 1977.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 13.4142 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the Corporation and at the offices of the Corporation's transfer secretaries Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001, South Africa and Charter Consolidated Limited, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

By order of the Board  
J. T. Goldfinch  
Managing Secretary

February 1977

on Office:  
oborn Viaduct,  
1A.]

Head office:  
44 Main Street,  
Johannesburg 2001,  
South Africa.

## FINANCIAL NEWS

### Hazlewoods reverse way out of a 'pickle'

In what is effectively a reverse takeover, bringing together a sauce, pickle and beer group, Hazlewoods (Proprietary), a public company, has agreed a takeover of the privately owned Ossett and Humber companies.

Hazlewoods, the Derby-based pickles and sauces firm which called a halt to Stock Exchange dealings last year, is issuing a big block of new shares to the private companies and giving them control of the combined group.

The Ossett companies, which take in J. Lowe (Processed Foods) and the Beeston Co (Yorkshire), claims to be one of the largest processors of beerroot in Western Europe, while Humber produces a wide range of pickles.

The directors of Hazlewoods strongly recommend their own shareholders to support the link-up. Hazlewoods, which turned in a loss of more than £200,000 for 1975-76, said that without loans totalling about £100,000 already made available by Ossett and Humber, it "was unlikely that the company could continue to trade".

For the year to end-March, combined profits are forecast at at least £375,000.

Hazlewoods is now issuing 2.9m ordinary shares, of which 943,000 are to be placed by Laurence, Prust, and 726,000 deferred shares. The estimated placing price is 30p.

### Briefly

#### FIRST TALESMAN

Listing of First Talemman Investment ordinary and warrants to subscribe for ordinary shares suspended at First Talemman's request, pending reorganisation particulars.

#### EMPEROR MINES

Listing of Emperor Mines temporarily suspended, pending lifting of suspension by Australian Exchange.

#### LATHAM-YORKSHIRE

Arbuthnot Latham Holdings has reduced its holding in Yorkshire and Lancashire Investment Trust by 10,000 shares to 981,515 shares (24.54 per cent).

#### JARDINE SECURITIES

In half-year to December 31, net profit, after tax and minorities, jumped by 50 per cent to £15.6m (UK). Interim payment raised from 8.2 cents (adjusted) to 15 cents to reduce disparity. Board expects final of "at least" 27 cents, making 42 cents, compared with 31.8 cents (adjusted).

#### TELEFUSION

Telefusions, the Blackpool-based television rental and retail group, has bought television rental accounts valued at 21m Belgian francs (about £334,000) from Telerent SA, Belgium. The accounts are all in the Brussels area.

#### ENGLISH & SCOTTS INV

Net revenue for year to January 31, £588,000 (£444,000). Earnings a share at 2.79p (2.43p), and net asset value a share 81p (same).

#### ENGLISH & SCOTTS INV

Dividend is 3.38p (2.87p); scrip issue of 2.62 new "B" shares for every 100 "A" shares held is proposed.

#### BURST & MALLINSON

Chairman says in annual statement that he is reasonably optimistic. Results for 1977 will be "much better" than the £175,000 (against £560,000) made in 1976.

#### BIGGS & HILL

Board has acquired from receiver of Ernest Ireland, the pipeline business with assets of about £300,000.

#### DEATON FAR EASTERN

Revenue (after tax) of Dreyton Far Eastern Trust rose from

£109,000 to £118,000. Gross dividend up from 1.15p to 1.23p.

#### APEX PROPERTIES

Rents receivable for half-year to Sept 30, £405,000 (£412,000). Pre-tax profit, £208,000 (£190,000). Gross interim 1.84p again.

#### EMPIRE PLANTATIONS

Empire Plantations and Investments' pref dividend for year to March 31, 1976, will be paid on March 31 next. Board expects ordinary dividend for 1976-75 in the "foreseeable future".

#### NEWMAN-AGAR CROSSES

Offers by Newman Industries for Agar Cross—already unconditional—closed. Shares not held by Newman will be acquired compulsorily.

#### ERNEST IRELAND

Following their appointment as receivers of the Ernest Ireland Group at the end of January, Mr T. R. Thom and Mr A. M. Homan, of Price Waterhouse and Co have completed the sale of the business and goodwill of the three main contracting subsidiaries on a going concern basis.

#### OLIVER RIX

Chairman told annual meeting that current trading is "satisfactory". Company well on the way to a trading profit this year, assuming enough cars.

#### HERON CORPORATION

Scrip issue of nine ordinary shares and nine deferred shares for each ord and each deferred share, now held. Heron's ord and def privately held.

#### NEW YORK & GARTMORE

Gross income of New York and Gartmore Investment Trust for 1976 declined from £218,000 to £196,000. Net loss, £11,000 against a profit of £42,000, after all charges. Total gross payment held at 0.46p.

#### JOHN MICHAEL

Chairman of John, Michael (Saville Row) says company faces future with "modest optimism" and current year should bring a turnaround in group's affairs. As known, the board does not expect any loss for the year to January 31, 1977.

#### ST ANDREW TRUST

Gross revenue for 1976 up from £803,000 to £846,000. Total gross payment, raised from 5.07p to 5.62p. Net asset value of ordinary shares at year-end, 1314p (1224p a year earlier).

#### ALCAN ALUMINIUM

Board reports that as group enters 1977 most of its productive facilities back in operation, it looks forward to improved operating efficiencies and the opportunity to earn a "far better" return on assets.

#### RENNIES' CONSOLIDATED

Turnover of Rennie's Consolidated Holdings for 18 months to December 31 reached £194.5m, against £180.4m for previous 12 months. Pre-tax profit: £18.44m (£11.79m). Total payment for 18 months, 25.5 cents (20 cents). Rennie's changed its year-end to align itself with its Hongkong-based parent, Jardine Matheson.

#### MEPCO FRANKFURT LISTING

MEPCO, owned 65 per cent by MEPC and 35 per cent by Fraser Securities, has let 9,000 sq metres in office development at Frankfurt to AEG Telefunken. Development now 38 per cent let.

#### HAW PAR

Haw Par Brothers said in Singapore that Atlantic Assets had notified HP that it has sold its equity, retaining 4.82 per cent stake in company.—Reuter.

#### ACE MACHINERY (HOLDINGS)

Provided the group's contracts for the Regional Water Authority are not cancelled or deferred, ACE should show an improvement in the delivered sales for 1967-77. But this does not help the position for 1977-78, reports the chairman, Mr H. V. Gort, in his annual statement.

#### TACE

Management figures for the first quarter of the current year of Tace Ltd confirm the upward trend of profits and the board expects that the improved rate of profitability achieved in the second half of last year should be maintained in the current year.

#### BRITISH ELECTRIC TRACTION

United Transport, a subsidiary of BET, has bought business and assets of West German group Schmidt, Ludwig and Osborn International Corporation companies from Sherwin-Williams of Cleveland, Ohio.

#### SINGLO HOLDINGS

Dividend on 4.55 per cent preference shares on ordinary relating to year to March 31, 1975, will be paid on March 31 next.

**BOC—  
the reality  
is very  
different**

We in BOC—and others like us in industry—are being criticised more strongly every day. Our detractors would have you believe that industry is all conflict; that we are vulgar and lack ideals; that we are manipulators of money and people; and, of course, that our workers are lazy; our managers inefficient and our directors concerned only with their own pockets.

The reality is very different. Last year we were able to provide 40,000 jobs around the world. We invested nearly £50 million in new plant and equipment. We put aside £40 million to pay Governments as tax. And we contributed £20 million to pension and welfare schemes. That was our contribution to the schools, hospitals, houses, roads and the decent standard of life which everybody is seeking.

We know we could do better. We know we make mistakes. We know it is not easy to bring together the interlocking interests of our customers, our employees and our capital providers. But as 40,000 free and individual men and women we try. And as free people, encouraged by a free society, we shall go on trying—unless our critics win.

BOC did well in 1976. How well you can see from the BOC International Report and Accounts for 1976. To obtain a copy, please fill in and send the coupon.

With over 100 companies in 43 countries, the BOC Group's activities include industrial gases; medical gases and equipment; welding and cutting equipment; vacuum and cryogenic plant and equipment; chemicals and metals; computer and off-shore services.

The 91st Annual Meeting of BOC International Ltd., will be held at the Confederation of British Industry, Council Chamber, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. on Wednesday 23 March 1977 at 11.30 a.m.

To: The Company Secretary, BOC International Ltd., Hamlyn House, London W6 9DX.  
Please send: Annual Report and Accounts and/or BOC People's Report. (Delete as necessary)

Name

Address

**BOC**  
International







Account Days: Dealings Began, Feb 14. Dealings End, Feb 25. § Contango Day, Feb 28. Settlement Day, March 8  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]







# ROLLS-ROYCE



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For serious, leisurely, contemplation and evaluation of the new

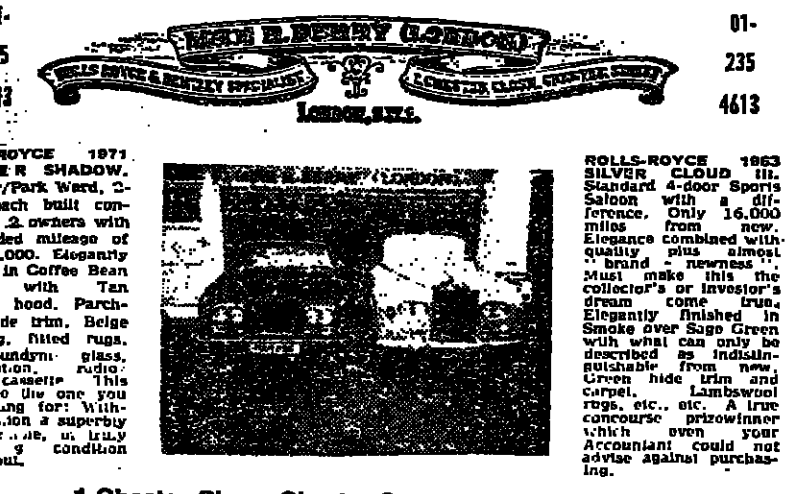
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## WADHAM STRINGER



1975 (July) Rolls-Royce Corniche 2-door Saloon, structurally finished in Highland Green with matching green hide, leather and console. Dark Green Everflex roof. 1 owner, with full service history, all usual extras. £21,500. (Guildford)

1976 (January) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow. Finished in Shell Grey with Black hide, 1 owner, 9,000 miles. Supplied and serviced by us. £17,950. (Chichester)

1975 (April) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow. Finished in Walnut Brown, beige hide, black Everflex roof, one owner, with full service history. £16,750. (Guildford)

For further details apply to:

WADHAM STRINGER (GUILDFORD) LIMITED  
Woodbridge Rd, Guildford, Tel. 69231

Or your local dealer

WADHAM STRINGER (CHICHESTER) LIMITED  
South Street, Chichester, Tel. 81331

WADHAM STRINGER (PORTSEA) LIMITED  
Castle Road, Portsmouth, Tel. 27261

WADHAM STRINGER (REIGATE) LIMITED  
London Road, Reigate, Tel. 46881

WADHAM STRINGER (SOUTHAMPTON) LIMITED  
The Avenue, Southampton, Tel. 28811

## Mann Egerton Rolls-Royce DISTRIBUTORS

A MEMBER OF THE INCHCAPE GROUP OF COMPANIES

1975 (Feb.) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow four-door saloon. Velvet green with tan upholstery. One owner from new. 23,000 miles. £15,950

1974 (Feb.) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow four-door saloon. Seychelles blue with Caribbean blue with dark blue upholstery. 40,000 miles. £13,750

1973 (Nov.) Rolls-Royce Corniche saloon. Seychelles blue over Caribbean blue with dark blue upholstery. Front head restraints. One owner from new. 15,000 miles only. £19,750

1973 (July) Rolls-Royce Phantom VI Limousine. Astrakhan with black everflex roof. Brown leather upholstery throughout. Radio telephone. Cock-cabin with independent refrigerator. Two titled owners. 24,000 miles. £26,850

1973 (Jan.) Rolls-Royce Corniche four-door saloon. Dark blue with magenta upholstery. 32,000 miles. £17,950

1973 (Jan.) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow four-door saloon. Caribbean blue with dark blue upholstery. Speed hold Stereo. One owner from new. 38,000 miles. £11,950

1972 (Dec.) Rolls-Royce Corniche convertible. Regal red with grey upholstery. Black hood. One owner from new. 38,000 miles. £16,850

1971 (Nov.) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow four-door saloon. Le Mans blue with beige upholstery. Dark blue everflex sliding roof. Stereo. Supplied by ourselves. £8,550

The Silver Shadow II is on display in our showrooms. 14 Berkeley Street, London, W1X 5AD. Tel. 01-499 8342

SHOWROOM AT  
14 Berkeley Street, London W1X 5AD. Tel. 01-499 8342

Service Works: 88 York Road, Kings Cross, London N1 9AG. Tel. 01-837 7772

24 Hour Answering Service on all Lines.

### Appleyard Motor Group

## ROLLS-ROYCE

Division

The north's largest distribution and service organization for Rolls-Royce and Bentley

1971 (April) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door saloon. Silver Mink with dark blue trim. Recorded mileage 11,000. £18,950

1976 (Oct) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door saloon. Silver Mink with dark blue trim. Recorded mileage 4,000. £18,950

1976 (Jan) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door saloon. Silver Mink with dark blue trim. Recorded mileage 11,000. £18,950

1976 (March) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door saloon. Silver Mink with dark blue trim. Recorded mileage 11,000. £18,950

1976 (April) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door saloon. Silver Mink with dark blue trim. Recorded mileage 11,000. £18,950

1976 (May) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door saloon. Silver Mink with dark blue trim. Recorded mileage 11,000. £18,950

1976 (June) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door saloon. Silver Mink with dark blue trim. Recorded mileage 11,000. £18,950

1976 (July) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door saloon. Silver Mink with dark blue trim. Recorded mileage 11,000. £18,950

1976 (Aug) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door saloon. Silver Mink with dark blue trim. Recorded mileage 11,000. £18,950

1976 (Sept) Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow 4-door saloon. Silver Mink with dark blue trim. Recorded mileage 11,000. £18,950

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## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

## N NIGERIA

se send full details of experience  
nel, etc., to the following address  
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BRA STATE, NIGERIA

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**Business**

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